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International Herald Tribune

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Israel Renounces Concession Made To U.S. on Peace

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli government on Sunday formally retracted the agreement that Foreign Minister David Levy made with Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d two days ago on the format for regional peace talks.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and other ministers disavowed Mr. Levy, saying he had gone too far.

As he left Jerusalem on Friday, Mr. Baker indicated that Israel had not gone far enough. And in light of that, Mr. Baker said, he and President George Bush would have to reassess the U.S. position on trying to get peace talks started.

While Baker's road to peace is obscure, some things have become crystal clear. Page 5.

The new Israeli position, stated Sunday with indignant clarity by several government ministers, may turn Mr. Baker's already frustrating mission into an impossibility.

Now that Israel has taken back even the modest concessions Mr. Levy offered, it appears that none of the governments in the region, Arab or Israeli, has offered Mr. Baker anything to suggest that it is willing to make any significant compromises to get peace talks under way.

Shimon Peres, leader of the opposition Labor Party, warned Sunday afternoon that Israel would now most likely "pay a heavy price" in damaged relations with the United States as a result of the retraction.

But Mr. Shamir, always more concerned about domestic political problems, made his decision as he faced a threatened revolt within his governing coalition that could have brought his government down. At a cabinet meeting on Sunday, the prime minister quickly lined up with the majority side, agreeing with the ministers who said that Mr. Levy's accord with Mr. Baker was invalid, since it had not received formal government approval.

Mr. Levy, irate over the implicit rebuke, shot back that he had cleared everything with Mr. Shamir first.

"Everything was coordinated," he said. "Everything was done with the prime minister's knowledge."

He accused Mr. Shamir and the others of "getting cold feet."

And in the end, government officials acknowledged that Mr. Shamir and the other senior ministers had agreed to the plan offered by Mr. Levy. But they said Mr. Shamir had intended to offer it later, as Israel's final negotiating position — after the Arabs had made concessions, too.

The principal area of dispute is over the question of whether the peace conference could be reconvened after its opening session.

Israel wants a one-time, ceremonial peace conference that will quickly break up, leading to direct negotiations with the Arab states. But the Arab states, particularly Syria, want an ongoing conference that would be called upon to resolve disputes between the negotiating parties.

Mr. Shamir and his aides say they believe any such conference would be hopelessly biased against their position. And in fact, every state that would most likely be a part of the conference says Israel should make territorial concessions in exchange for peace, something the Shamir government has vowed never to do.

Still, Mr. Levy told Mr. Baker that Israel would allow the conference to be reconvened once every six months, but only if Israel and the other parties agreed to the request in advance. Even then, the conferees would have no power to mediate or even to suggest. They were only to listen, "receive status reports," as the Israelis put it.

That heavily qualified concession was not offered in secret. On Friday, government spokesmen publicly briefed reporters traveling with Mr. Baker on the plan.

Still, as soon as Mr. Baker was airborne, officials began speaking out against it, including Defense Minister Moshe Arens. Small-party members of the government said they would leave the coalition, bringing the government down, if Israel went ahead with the plan.

On Sunday morning, Mr. Shamir joined the criticism.

On the issue of reconvening the conference, he said, "We are opposed to that because if there are subsequent sessions of the same meeting or conference, we'll never get to direct negotiations."

Jim Hollander-Reuter

U.S. CHECKPOINT — A Marine, hoisting a pistol found Sunday in the car of an Iraqi, rear, who tried to pass a checkpoint at Zakho. *In Washington, officials said that President George Bush planned to propose a new Mideast arms-control initiative next month.* Page 5.

EC Backs Plan For UN Force to Protect Kurds

Lightly Armed Police Seen Replacing Allied Troops

By Charles Goldsmith
International Herald Tribune

MONDORF-LES-BAINS, Luxembourg — The European Community on Sunday endorsed a British plan for the deployment of a lightly armed United Nations police force in northern Iraq to replace Western troops now protecting Kurdish refugees.

Foreign Minister Mark Eyskens of Belgium said the plan, which would not include armor or artillery backup for the UN force, would probably be presented to the UN Security Council on Monday.

Britain, a permanent member of the council, had informally canvassed the other permanent members — the United States, the Soviet Union, China and France — before bringing the proposal before the EC, diplomats said.

Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd of Britain said his government felt it was important to have the unanimous backing of the 12 EC foreign ministers, who arrived at this resort on the Luxembourg-France border Saturday for two days of informal talks.

"The Kurds demand more security," said Foreign Minister Roland Dumas of France. "The United Nations must be involved in returning the Kurds."

The Spanish foreign minister, Francisco Fernández Ordóñez, said, "We felt the United Nations should take charge as soon as possible."

British diplomats said Iraq would most likely welcome a UN police force as an alternative to the 9,000 American, British, French and Dutch troops in place protecting the Kurds.

Italy's foreign minister, Gianni De Michelis, said the UN force should roughly equal the number of Western troops it replaced.

As many as 2 million Kurds fled into the mountains of northern Iraq toward Turkey and Iran after their uprising against President Saddam Hussein was crushed. UN officials said last week that about 2,000 Kurds a day were dying from hunger, disease and exposure.

France also called for the permanent Security Council members to study a tentative accord on Kurdish autonomy between the Iraqi government and rebel leaders. The agreement was announced last week by Jalal Talabani, leader of the Patriotic Union for Kurdistan, after several days of talks with Mr. Hussein's government.

The EC foreign ministers expressed "a great deal of skepticism" about the announcement and said UN involvement could help hold Mr. Hussein to the agreement, a diplomat said.

Foreign Minister Jacques Poos of Luxembourg said the plan for a UN force would not require a new Security Council resolution but could be implemented under Resolution 688, which condemned Iraq for the mistreatment of its Kurdish minority.

Mr. Poos cited as a precedent the dispatch of a UN police force to Cyprus during a Greek-Turkish dispute in 1964.

Near the Kuwaiti border on Sunday, the United States took a major step toward completing its withdrawal of forces by beginning an airlift of Iraqi refugees from southern Iraq to Rafha, in Saudi Arabia, The Associated Press reported.

Once these 11,000 or so Iraqis are under Saudi jurisdiction, the U.S. forces can give way to UN troops in what is to be a demilitarized zone. The UN force has no authority to care for the refugees in this region, who fled fighting between Iraqi troops and Shiite Muslim rebels after the Gulf war.

"The U.S. Army is getting out of the refugee business here," said Lieutenant Colonel John Kalb, whose troops have provided food, medical care and protection to the refugees at Safwan, Iraq.

At G-7 Talks, Friction Over Interest Rates

By Tom Redburn
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The United States clashed Sunday with its leading trading partners over interest rates in a meeting of economic officials from the seven major industrial powers.

The meeting was not expected to produce the coordinated easing of monetary policies sought by the Bush administration.

Even before the Group of Seven officials sat down for their own session, President George Bush met with them for half an hour at the White House in the morning to make a personal plea for lower rates, but couched his request only in general terms.

Theo Waigel, the German finance minister, said after the meeting that Mr. Bush had not complained specifically about German rates, but merely commented on the role that interest rates play in the world economy.

"There was no reproaching the Germans," Mr. Waigel said.

The White House soft-pedaled its wishes because it saw little chance of changing anyone's mind.

Treasury Department officials, who have spent recent weeks campaigning worldwide for lower rates to spur global growth and help pull the U.S. economy out of recession, ran into a brick wall in Germany and Japan. Officials there insist that they need to maintain a tight rein on credit to keep domestic inflation under control.

The dispute, although likely to be papered over at the Group of Seven meeting of finance ministers and central bankers, reflects the difficulties facing the White House in winning acceptance of its international economic agenda at a time of divergent aims on the part of its major allies.

"It's not in everybody's best interest to coordinate policies right now," said Paul Turnbull, the chief economist at Smith New Court Securities Ltd. in London. "The cyclical positions are completely different, with the U.S. economy very weak and interest rates relatively low while the position is totally the opposite in Germany and Japan."

Given the Deutsche mark's recent weakness against the dollar and the currencies of its European partners, German officials have argued repeatedly in recent days that they are in

See RATES, Page 2

Gorbachev Staves Off the Party Hard-Liners, for Now at Least

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Houdini of Soviet politics, has escaped from yet another tight spot, but the respite is likely to be short-lived unless he can find a way to halt his country's catastrophic economic slide.

Mr. Gorbachev won a significant political victory last week in squashing an attempt by hard-line Communists to force his resignation as party leader. And, defying predictions of many commentators, he succeeded also in forging a tactical alliance with his foremost political rival, Boris N. Yeltsin, leader of the Russian Republic.

There was more good news as a wave of strikes involving hundreds of thousands of coal miners and other industrial workers at last appeared to be receding. Workers at several mines in the Arctic coalfields of Vorkuta and the central Siberian region of Kuzbass agreed to suspend their strikes after a joint appeal from Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Yeltsin for a moratorium on industrial job actions.

But the week also produced ominous signs that Mr. Gorbachev's hold over the Communist Party is far

NEWS ANALYSIS

from secure, despite a lopsided 322-to-13 vote of confidence from his colleagues in the leadership. A transcript of the acrimonious debate at a two-day session of the party Central Committee shows growing support for a sweeping political crackdown as the only way out of the Soviet Union's crisis.

In a concluding speech to the Central Committee, which was published in the party newspaper Pravda, Mr. Gorbachev accused his critics of harboring "nostalgia" for the totalitarian ways of the past. He bluntly rejected demands for imposition of a state of emergency across the country and reintroduction of constitutional provisions guaranteeing the party's monopoly on political power.

Mr. Gorbachev said, "Extraordinary measures are being seen by many people as a way to return to the political system that existed before *perestroika*." He added that the process of change had now entered its "most critical phase."

But the speeches of many regional party leaders suggest that although they backed away from the ultimate step of dethroning Mr. Gorbachev, they are deeply skeptical of where he is taking them. Party leaders from the republics of Russia, Byelorussia and the Ukraine called for "extraordinary measures" to halt the country's economic collapse and restore party authority.

The growing sentiment among party leaders in favor of such repressive action helps explain why Mr. Yeltsin, to the dismay of some of his supporters, abruptly reversed calls for Mr. Gorbachev's resignation. Mr. Yeltsin is the heavy favorite to win the Russian popular presidential election scheduled for June 12, but he knows his ambitions could still be foiled if normal political processes were interrupted.

"Now is not the time for all-out confrontation," Mr. Yeltsin was reported to have told Russian legislators in explaining why he agreed to sign a joint statement of cooperation with Mr. Gorbachev and the leaders of eight other republics.

A top Yeltsin aide, Gennadi Burbulis, said that the main virtue of the agreement was that it would enable the government of Russia "to work in peace" without

See SOVIET, Page 2

New Obstacle: Rebels Block Refugees' Return

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

DER ASHISH, Iraq — Allied troops seeking to transform this rugged mountain region into a haven for civilians are discovering their biggest obstacle so far is not President Saddam Hussein's army but rather the guerrilla forces of the people they came to help.

Kurdish guerrillas known as Pesh Merga are preventing their own people, some of them desperate from hunger and disease, from returning home to the areas that coalition forces are protecting. They are seeking to reoccupy these areas with their own armed fighters, a strategy that could inevitably bring them into conflict with allied forces if it is not checked.

British and U.S. forces on Sunday expanded their security zone eastward past the town of Batufa, about 40 kilometers (25 miles) east of Zakhu, and are expected to push on 32 kilometers further to Amadiya in the next few days. Armed Pesh Merga forces moved quickly, following the allies into the town's center, setting up checkpoints in their own show of force.

The allies and the Pesh Merga have orders not to confront each other. The American, British, French and Dutch troops deployed inside northern Iraq so far have not come into direct conflict with guerrilla forces.

But scenes of some Pesh Merga treating their own people with disregard, of sick or wounded children lying listlessly by roadsides in the harsh sun or dying in abandoned cars, of dozens of young men armed with automatic weapons and grenade launchers creating roadblocks and deciding who can

See HAVENS, Page 6

Kiosk

Yugoslav Army Enters Croatia

BELGRADE (Reuters) — The Yugoslav Army sent tanks and armored vehicles into several villages in the Croatian republic on Sunday to prevent clashes between Serbs and Croats, the country's largest ethnic groups.

The Tanjug press agency said Yugoslavia's collective state presidency would hold a late-night emergency session to discuss a sharp rise in tensions in the republic.

The agency said the army had blocked roads around Kijevo and other villages in southern Croatia where Croatian authorities set up new police stations last week, angering local Serbs. It said there were no reports of clashes.

General News

Wendy Dobson, Canada's deputy G-7 representative in the 1980s. Monday Q&A, Page 2.

A year after defeat, Sandinistas face identity crisis. Page 3.

At least 29 people died as tornadoes slashed through the central United States. Page 3.

Crossword Page 6.

Tony Rinaldo/Agence France-Presse

DISCOVERY ALOFT — NASA workers watching as the shuttle roared away Sunday. Page 2.

Iraq Celebrates Hussein on 54th Birthday

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

BAGHDAD — The omnipresence of Saddam Hussein, so much a part of Iraq's daily life before the war, remains undiminished in the wake of his country's defeat at the hands of allied forces and the uprisings by Kurdish and Shiite rebels.

The Iraqi president only occasionally makes public appearances these days, but the personality cult surrounding him seems more essential than ever to sustaining the governing Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party.

On Sunday, Mr. Hussein's 54th birthday, schools, business and government offices took time off to extol the man who led Iraqis into two wars in the last decade.

Like religious ornamentation, decorations and colored lights were strewn across buildings in the capital, and a 4.5-meter (15-foot) papier-maché likeness of the president was paraded through the streets.

"The West would have to kill 18 million Iraqis before they could wound Saddam Hussein," said Izzat Ibrahim, deputy chairman of the ruling Revolutionary Command Council, speaking to a gathering in Mr. Hussein's hometown, Tikrit.

"What happened in the last nine months to Iraq and President Saddam Hussein proves he is a legitimate leader and is accepted and loved by the Iraqi people," he said.

Mr. Hussein himself appeared only on television. In a white suit, he was shown being kissed and embraced by members of the government and patting schoolchildren on the head as they showered him with gifts.

Fatima Habib, a poet from the town of Karbala — destroyed in the recent revolt by Shiite insurgents — fervently recounted how Mr. Hussein's eyes inspired her work.

Two months after the Gulf war, vital signs of life in the capital are returning to normal.

The kebab stands and the riverside fish restaurants that serve the grilled carp known as *mazgouf* were thriving again.

Young couples strolled hand-in-hand along the Tigris River, enjoying the breezes that provided re-

See IRAQ, Page 5

Graham Greene Lightened Haiti's Dark

By Howard W. French
New York Times Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — The lights here still go out each day without warning, and, as ever, few tourists brave the poverty-filled streets.

But 34 years after its start, the dark era of the Duvaliers and their sinister Tontons Macoutes finally seems over, and for that, many here say, a belated measure of credit is due to the writing of Graham Greene.

While Mr. Greene, who died this month at 86, specialized in chronicling the moral and political murkiness in the Third World — he took particular interest in societies that ring the Caribbean — nowhere did he produce a more topical or damning work of fiction than his portrait of the dictator François Duvalier's Haiti of the early 1960s.

Amid routine disclaimers saying that the principal characters in "The Comedians" were of his own creation, Mr. Greene wrote in the novel's foreword: "Poor Haiti itself and the character of Dr. Duvalier's rule are not invented, the latter not even blackened for dramatic effect. Impossible to darken that night."

Before the publication of "The Comedians" in 1966, few outside Haiti knew much of the Tontons Macoutes, the pistol-packing thugs who ruthlessly eliminated supposed Duvalier opponents and terrorized the population from behind their dark glasses and rakish berets.

Holding forth each morning over breakfast at the Hotel Oloffson, the 19th-century gingerbread concoction of turrets and terraces that, under the name Hotel Trianon, is the scene of much of Mr. Greene's novel, Aubelin Jolicoeur, the longtime journalist and ascot-wearing dandy who was the model for the book's gadfly and informer, Petit Pierre, still delights in recalling the author and his impact.

"He did a great deal for Haiti, even if many Haitians don't yet realize it," said Mr. Jolicoeur, a white-suited 66-year-old, who, much like his character in the novel, continues to write newspaper columns that range from tidbits of gossip to armchair philosophy, tenaciously maintaining his position as the informal

See GREENE, Page 6

Reflections on the World Economy: Is It Time for a G-3?

Wendy Dobson served as Canada's deputy representative in the Group of Seven during the 1980s and is the author of a study, "Economic Policy Coordination: Requiem or Prologue?" for the Institute for International Economics. With the G-7 meeting in Washington, she talked with Lawrence Malkin of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. The G-7 has been meeting in Washington this weekend and the major players are following divergent policies — Germany and Japan fighting inflation while the U.S. and the Anglo-Saxon countries fight recession. Is that so bad?

A. I don't think so. My approach would be to promote sustainable world growth, which means the G-7 should be focused on medium-term issues rather than falling into the danger of fine-tuning the world economy. The No. 1 issue on my list would be to keep inflation at low levels. There are good, substantive reasons why the Japanese should be very cautious about reflating before they feel that the inflationary expectations are out of the system. And there are very good reasons why the Germans should proceed with great caution, especially since they now have a depreciated Deutsch mark on their hands.

Q. Then what do the Americans do?

A. I'm being a bit facetious, but if their concern is the state of domestic economic growth 18 months from now, then they could give everybody else in the world a vote in the 1992 elections, because the rest of us have to bear the consequences of ill-advised policies. But if their concern really is about growth and its impact on developing Eastern Europe, on rebuilding Kuwait, and on helping the Latin Americans pursue their own virtuous circle of growth, the best thing the U.S. could do would be really to get those GATT talks back on the rails to make sure that the trading system remains open. They could also lean on the European Community to make sure that trade policies are not adopted that discourage or exclude exports from Eastern Europe.

MONDAY Q&A

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Q. Throughout the 1980s, the other G-7 nations appealed to the Reagan administration to adjust its budget deficit and it did not. Is the United States being paid back for that now by Germany and Japan?

A. I don't think many politicians operate that way in an international economy as complex as the one we have. But you are touching on a fundamental issue in policy coordination that does not receive enough attention. There is a simplistic view that the objective of coordination is to persuade countries to adopt domestic policies that are in the international interest. But it's more complex than that. Countries must also consider the second and third-round effects of their domestic policies, which are often international. What the United States is now seeing, for instance, with its indebtedness, are the consequences of the fiscal and monetary policies it followed in the 1980s, and which were quite predictable then.

If we had frankly considered their long-term effects, I can't assert that the policies of large deficits and high interest rates would have been changed at the time. But there would have been more opportunities for candor and putting extreme pressure on the U.S. because a reasoned analysis would have demonstrated the consequences that would have been much harder for them to ignore. The countries themselves also disagreed about what to do. Some wanted to target exchange rates, and some wanted to target general economic policies. That difference did more than anything to undermine the G-7 process.

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Q. How would you achieve closer integration of exchange rates and economic policies?

A. It is so simple that an intelligent person couldn't possibly understand it. Right now, discussions on concerted exchange rate intervention are held separately from the general economic discussions. The representative of the International Monetary Fund is in the room when the ministers discuss their overview of economic developments. But in the discussion of concerted intervention as an instrument — and that may turn into bargaining — only the G-7 participants are in the room. The managing director of the IMF departs. It's so astonishing that I just couldn't believe it. I don't see how you can talk about exchange rates without looking at the general economic outlook.

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Q. How would you improve the process?

A. A lot of the analytical discussion at the G-7 is based on back-of-the envelope calculations, so you get individual preferences and personalities playing quite a role in the discussion of policy options. I would like the IMF to be given a clearer mandate that would fully involve its chief economic counsellor. He comes with the managing director and feeds in the data, but as things now stand he also has to leave the room when the ministers talk about exchange rates. So there is not really a considered and thorough analysis guided by someone who is an objective referee and doesn't have an axe to grind.

Monetary policy and exchange rate intervention have been overused because they're under the direct control of the key treasury people. They're the easiest tools to use because other fundamental policy changes are politically difficult. We should bring the deputy governors of the central banks into the preparations; they're in their jobs longer, so they provide continuity. Monetary specialists also have an interest in laying less of the burden on the easy and quick-acting instruments of monetary policy and exchange market intertvention, and in more thorough discussion and peer pressure on the large countries to use not only fiscal but also structural changes to achieve sustained world growth.

And finally, as Europe proceeds toward monetary union, the G-7 should become the G-3, with the Community represented by the governor of its central bank and a finance minister on a rotating basis. Any other arrangement will become a bit of a shell. So I'm basically challenging the Europeans to address this issue. When it comes to external negotiations, get your act together and send one finance minister as the representative of the others.

WORLD BRIEFS

Druze Hand Over Arms to Syrians

EIN ZHALTA, Lebanon (Reuters) — Lebanon's second-strongest militia group, the Syrian-backed Druze Progressive Socialist Party, returned tanks, artillery and ammunition provided by Damascus to Syrian troops on Sunday to comply with a Beirut government plan to end 16 years of civil war.

They surrendered 20 Soviet-made T-54 tanks, some 30 130-mm cannons and 900 tons of ammunition to Syrian troops. The arms were the first surrendered by the party before a government deadline on Tuesday for all private armies in Lebanon to give up their guns in order to put a lasting end to the civil war.

Most of Lebanon's private armies have promised to cooperate with the government, but few can now meet the deadline, because their arsenals are too big to transfer in time. The Druze party's chief, Walid Jumblatt, said it would take as long as two months to transfer all his group's ammunition and weapons, which were supplied by or through Syria.

Ethiopia Mobilizes as Rebels Advance

ADDIS ABABA (Combined Dispatches) — The Ethiopian State Council has ordered the mobilization of civilians to fight alongside the army and the government militia in a further effort to check rebels' advance on the capital.

Tigrean rebels of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Movement hold three western provinces and much of Tigre and Wollo provinces north of the capital. They say they are within 100 kilometers (65 miles) of Addis Ababa. The Eritrean People's Revolutionary Front is said to control almost all of the country's northern Red Sea coast and is advancing toward Asab, 650 kilometers northeast of Addis Ababa — the only port still in government control.

The two groups have rejected the government's offer of a transitional government, vowing to fight on until President Mengistu Haile Mariam is removed from office. *(UPI, Reuters)*

Thais Support Cambodian Cease-Fire

BANGKOK (AP) — Thailand, a key broker in the quest for peace in Cambodia, expressed support Sunday for a temporary cease-fire scheduled to go into effect next week.

Statements backing the cease-fire came after a meeting between Prime Minister Hun Sen of Cambodia and his Thai counterpart, Anand Panyarachun. The Cambodian government and the three guerrilla groups fighting it agreed last week to a truce to begin May 1 in conjunction with peace talks, expected to begin in May in Indonesia.

But news reports said Thailand had turned down a proposal from Vietnam that an international body be set up to verify that weapons were not being sent to the warring factions in Cambodia.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia have agreed to start a joint airline and are seeking foreign investors, officials said in Kampala, Uganda, on Sunday. The airline, to be called Africa Joint Air Services, is to begin service in April 1992, and will be independent of the countries' national airlines, they said. *(Reuters)*

A plan for a rail link between La Guardia and Kennedy airports in New York City is losing support because a study has found that not enough passengers would use it to justify its more than $2 billion cost. *(NYT)*

Lethal box jellyfish have been sighted off of northern Queensland in Australia, which has prompted warnings against swimming in unprotected areas. An official said the jellyfish were "big enough to kill a child." *(AP)*

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Belize, Japan.

TUESDAY: Netherlands.

WEDNESDAY: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Macao, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay, Vatican City, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

THURSDAY: Bhutan, Bulgaria, Lesotho, Soviet Union, Yugoslavia.

FRIDAY: Japan, Poland.

SATURDAY: Japan.

Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

The Weather

North America

Cold air will move from central Canada into the Rockies and northern Plains of the United States. This cold air will clash with warm, humid air near the Gulf of Mexico and heavy thunderstorms will erupt in the Mississippi Valley.

Europe

Most of Europe will have cool weather today as the path of the jet stream crosses the Mediterranean. Eastern Europe will be damp as well with scattered showers from Greece to Poland. England, France, Italy and Spain will be mainly dry.

Asia

Cold air will pour into Mongolia and northern China today. A large storm will bring rain to Japan. The heaviest rain will fall along the east coast. There will be stray heavy downpours in the Philippines and Indonesia. The rest of Southeast Asia will be hot and humid.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low	Wx	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Wx
	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	
Algarve	21/70	9/48	s	21/70	9/48	pc
Amsterdam	12/54	4/40	c	14/57	3/38	po
Athens	17/62	13/55	c	18/65	13/55	sh
Barcelona	19/67	9/48	pc	19/67	7/45	pc
Belgrade	12/54	3/37	sh	13/55	7/45	c
Berlin	11/51	2/35	c	12/54	2/35	c
Brussels	13/56	3/38	c	15/59	3/38	po
Budapest	10/50	1/34	sh	12/53	2/36	c
Copenhagen	11/51	1/34	c	12/54	2/36	pc
Costa Del Sol	22/71	9/48	pc	22/71	9/48	pc
Dublin	12/54	3/37	c	13/55	4/39	c
Edinburgh	10/54	5/42	pc	12/54	3/37	pc
Florence	14/58	5/42	pc	17/62	11/52	c
Frankfurt	11/52	4/39	c	13/56	4/39	c
Geneva	12/54	2/35	pc	13/56	4/39	c
Helsinki	5/47	1/33	c	10/50	1/33	pc
Las Palmas	25/77	16/61	pc	25/77	16/61	pc
Lisbon	19/67	7/45	s	19/67	9/48	pc
London	12/54	5/42	pc	13/56	5/42	sh
Madrid	19/67	4/40	s	18/65	7/44	pc
Milan	13/55	5/42	pc	15/59	12/54	pc
Moscow	13/56	4/39	sh	12/54	1/34	pc
Munich	12/53	3/38	pc	12/53	3/38	c
Nice	16/60	4/40	pc	16/60	5/42	pc
Oslo	11/51	2/36	pc	12/54	2/36	pc
Paris	15/61	7/44	pc	15/61	6/42	sh
Prague	10/50	2/35	c	12/53	2/36	c
Reykjavik	3/38	-2/29	pc	6/42	0/32	pc
Rome	16/60	8/46	pc	17/62	11/51	pc
Stockholm	11/51	3/37	pc	12/54	3/37	pc
Strasbourg	14/58	4/40	pc	16/60	2/36	pc
Venice	13/55	6/41	pc	16/60	11/52	c
Vienna	14/58	1/34	o	16/60	2/36	c
Warsaw	6/47	2/37	sh	10/50	3/37	c
Zurich	11/52	2/35	pc	13/56	3/38	c

Middle East

Ankara	13/55	0/49	pc	13/64	11/51	sh
Beirut	24/75	16/60	s	25/77	14/58	pc
Cairo	32/90	18/64	pc	30/86	15/67	pc
Damascus	28/82	14/58	pc	29/78	14/58	pc
Istanbul	20/68	11/51	c	21/70	10/50	sh
Jerusalem	28/82	11/52	pc	28/82	10/50	pc
Riyadh	39/102	20/76	s	40/104	26/79	s

Asia

	Today High	Today Low	Wx	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Wx
	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	
Bangkok	35/95	24/75	pc	34/84	24/75	t
Beijing	22/72	13/56	pc	22/72	14/58	pc
Hong Kong	26/79	22/71	c	26/79	22/73	sh
Manila	33/92	24/75	pc	34/94	25/77	sh
New Delhi	41/105	26/79	s	38/100	26/79	s
Seoul	24/75	11/52	pc	27/80	12/54	pc
Shanghai	22/72	13/56	sh	21/70	14/58	c
Singapore	33/91	25/76	t	34/93	25/76	pc
Taipei	25/78	17/62	c	24/75	16/60	sh
Tokyo	22/72	16/60	sh	23/74	18/64	sh

Africa

Algiers	21/70	11/52	pc	20/68	9/48	pc
Cape Town	23/74	10/50	pc	24/75	10/50	pc
Casablanca	25/82	14/58	s	27/80	13/56	pc
Harare	28/84	19/66	pc	29/84	19/66	pc
Lagos	33/92	25/78	pc	33/91	24/75	pc
Nairobi	29/85	14/58	pc	29/85	14/58	pc
Tunis	24/75	17/63	pc	25/78	17/63	pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	22/72	14/58	c	24/75	17/62	pc
Caracas	30/86	25/77	pc	29/85	24/75	t
Lima	23/74	18/64	o	22/72	17/63	sh
Mexico City	27/81	15/59	t	29/85	16/61	pc
Rio de Janeiro	37/99	27/81	pc	36/96	26/79	pc

North America

Anchorage	9/48	2/36	r	9/48	2/36	pc
Atlanta	28/84	18/64	pc	27/81	16/61	t
Boston	19/66	9/48	pc	16/61	9/49	c
Chicago	21/70	13/55	sh	19/66	8/43	c
Denver	10/50	0/32	po	16/60	0/32	s
Detroit	22/72	11/52	c	22/71	9/49	c
Honolulu	29/84	23/71	pc	29/84	23/71	pc
Houston	27/81	18/64	pc	27/80	19/61	pc
Los Angeles	24/75	13/55	s	22/72	12/53	s
Miami	31/88	25/77	pc	31/88	24/75	pc
Minneapolis	19/66	6/43	t	17/62	4/40	c
Montreal	16/60	7/45	c	19/66	8/47	c
Nassau	30/86	25/77	pc	30/86	24/75	pc
New York	19/66	9/48	r	17/62	10/54	c
San Fran.	22/71	9/48	s	22/71	9/49	pc
Seattle	17/63	7/44	pc	17/62	8/46	sh
Toronto	17/62	6/43	sh	20/68	8/46	sh
Washington	19/66	11/52	r	24/75	14/57	pc

Oceania

Auckland	21/70	13/55	pc	21/70	12/53	pc
Sydney	25/78	17/63	pc	28/78	17/62	pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, s-snow, i-ice.

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RATES: *U.S. and Partners Clash*

(Continued from page 1)

no position to lower interest rates. Last week, Karl Otto Pöhl, the president of the Bundesbank, said that a cut in German interest rates was "not on the agenda" at the G-7 session.

"We must accept for a period of time high real interest rates as a logical result of a shortage of capital," he said later.

Mr. Pöhl's words were backed up by Mr. Waigel, who also insisted that Germany was not prepared to lower its rates.

If anything, the next move in German rates is more likely to be up than down as the rising cost of German reunification continues to take its toll on the mark.

Meanwhile, Japanese central bankers, still trying to squeeze real estate speculation out of the economy, say it is too early for them to relax their grip on credit.

The Bush administration, fearful that recovery from the current U.S. recession will be late in coming and that the economy will remain sluggish as the 1992 presidential election nears, wants the Federal Reserve Board to cut rates further to stimulate domestic growth.

The U.S. central bank is reluctant to ease monetary policy for now, however, and the White House is falling back on the familiar theme of urging the rest of the world to drag the United States out of its ditch.

Washington won some backing for its case Sunday from a report by the Conference Board in New York, which argued that the growing risk of recession in Europe and Japan poses a major threat to the U.S. economy.

The recent surge in the dollar, said Gail Fosler, the chief economist for the business-sponsored research group, "should be a wake-up call to government policymakers that all is not well in the world economy."

David C. Mulford, U.S. undersecretary of the Treasury and the senior administration official specializing in international policy, said last week that European interest rates were too high, discouraging business and financial institutions from investment.

"We're concerned about growth," Mr. Mulford said.

But the U.S. request for more stimulative economic policies raises hackles in both Germany and Japan. Germans still remember with distaste the 1978 "locomotive" campaign by the Carter administration, which they blame for unleashing global inflation in the late 1970s. Officials in Tokyo contend that the expansionary monetary policy designed to implement the 1987 Louvre accord to stabilize the dollar added fuel to the fire of the Japanese speculative bubble in real estate and other assets.

Kohl's Party in Crisis, 2 Bonn Aides Say

Reuters

BONN — Two senior German cabinet ministers, in veiled criticism of Chancellor Helmut Kohl, said that the Christian Democratic party was in crisis after having lost control of the upper house of parliament and that it needed younger leaders.

Interior Minister Wolfgang Schäuble and Environment Minister Klaus Töpfer said in interviews published Sunday that Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union needed a thorough review of policies and personalities after its crushing electoral defeat in the chancellor's home state of Rhineland-Palatinate on April 21.

The loss was the latest in a series in western German states and gave the opposition Social Democrats a majority in the Bundesrat, the upper house of parliament.

Both officials belong to Mr. Kohl's inner circle and avoided directly challenging the chancellor. But their remarks offered further evidence of disarray in the center-right coalition cabinet.

Asked in an interview with the magazine Der Spiegel whether Mr. Kohl's leadership should be made an issue, Mr. Schäuble said: "No one in the CDU is sacrosanct. There can and must be a discussion about everyone."

Mr. Schäuble, tapped by Mr. Kohl as his possible successor, expressed full support for the chancellor.

But he added: "We need a completely open and unsparing discussion of the reasons for the trough which the CDU is in at the moment and of ways of getting out of it."

Mr. Kohl rejected calls for a strategy review after the election defeat in his home state. The Christian Democrats announced on Sunday that the party executive would meet in early June to discuss policy, but a spokesman denied that it was a crisis meeting.

Mr. Töpfer said the Christian Democrats needed to rethink their policies and to develop a generation of younger leaders to replace those beaten in state elections.

"The situation of the CDU is indeed extraordinarily precarious," he told the newspaper Bild am Sonntag. "Without renewal we will go further downhill."

The Associated Press

AGAINST THE DRAFT IN PRAGUE — Czechoslovak soldiers scuffling with demonstrators outside an army barracks in Prague. The demonstrators were protesting the army and the draft.

SOVIET: *Some Good News*

(Continued from page 1)

interference from central authorities.

If Mr. Yeltsin needs Mr. Gorbachev as a buffer against revenge-seeking Communist hard-liners, the Soviet leader also has good reason to distance himself from those same party elements. It is clear that he, as initiator of perestroika and *glasnost*, would quickly become a prime political target for the forces of reaction in any widespread crackdown and that his political survival depends on maintaining a balance between opposing factions.

For the moment, the hard-liners seem content to bide their time, calculating that the Soviet economy is sure to get worse before it gets better. Mr. Gorbachev's former economic adviser, Nikolai Y. Petrakov, has predicted a plunge in industrial production this year of at least 18 percent. Such a falloff might have devastating political consequences.

Ulster Talks Set After 15 Months And 2 Decades

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELFAST — Talks begin this week between Roman Catholics and Protestants on new arrangements for Northern Ireland that could end two decades of killing.

The negotiations, which begin Tuesday, involve Catholic nationalists who favor a united Ireland and Protestant unionists who want to remain part of the United Kingdom. The talks also will include Dublin officials.

Peter Brooke, British minister for Northern Ireland, worked for 15 months to win agreement on a format for the talks.

In the first phase, Mr. Brooke will meet with leaders of four political parties: the Ulster Unionist Party, the Democratic Unionist Party, the nonsectarian Alliance Party, and the Social Democratic and Labor Party, Northern Ireland's largest Catholic party.

Since 1985, consultations have been held under the Anglo-Irish Agreement, which gave Ireland a consultative role in the province's affairs. The unionists oppose the agreement and made suspension of the consultations a condition for entering talks. The suspension will last until July 16, which in effect sets a deadline for progress. *(AP, Reuters)*

2 Killed In Rioting In Albania

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VIENNA — Albanian authorities appealed for calm on Sunday after rioting by thousands of would-be emigrants left at least two people burned to death in a blazing train.

A report by Interior Minister Gramoz Rucaj, quoted by the official press agency ATA, said the train was set ablaze in the town of Shkoder by crowds of angry Albanians who had been prevented from leaving the country.

Mr. Rucaj said crowds from Shkoder and the neighboring towns of Kruje and Lezhe converged on the port of Shengjin and tried to board ships there on Friday.

About 1,000 people forced their way into Shengjin's port area, and 300 people boarded a ship that was intercepted by a border patrol vessel. Security forces "intervened energetically" to restore order in the port, Mr. Rucaj said.

On Friday evening, about 4,000 people gathered in Shengjin, and about 700 people went to the naval base to try to seize navy vessels. They were turned back by security forces, Mr. Rucaj said.

Crowds later gathered at Lezhe, chanting anti-Communist slogans and throwing stones at the police and at public buildings, including offices of the Party of Labor, the official name of the Communist party.

Many then went to the station and boarded a train for Shkoder. As the train entered the station at Shkoder "the mobs of people coming from Lezhe set fire to the last railway coaches," Mr. Rucaj said. Two unidentified people died in the fire, he said. *(Reuters, AFP)*

15 Are Executed in China

Reuters

BEIJING — The authorities in Wuhan, in eastern China, publicly executed 15 people immediately after a court sentenced them to death Thursday for crimes including murder, robbery and rape, according to a report that reached Beijing on Sunday.

Church Issue: Woe for Walesa

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

WARSAW — In the face of growing anti-clerical sentiment in Poland, the Roman Catholic Church is calling for an end to the country's constitutional separation of church and state.

The proposal puts President Lech Walesa in a potentially awkward position. Mr. Walesa, a devout Catholic, has been a supporter of the church's initiative. But political parties led by his closest allies have already endorsed constitutional clauses reaffirming the division between church and state.

Aides to Mr. Walesa have declined to comment on the church's views, which were disclosed in a statement from Poland's bishops.

The statement says: "We feel convinced that the time has come to reject the mistaken and harmful oversimplification unfortunately rooted in public consciousness which presents the lay character of the state as a fundamental and practically sole guarantee of freedom and equality of all citizens."

"The formula on separation of the Catholic Church from the state should be excluded," it continues. "It contains negative association from the period of the totalitarian system, when it was used for the domination of the church by the state."

Critics of the statement said it was tantamount to a call to make Roman Catholicism the official state religion.

The Center Alliance, the Christian Democratic party that supports Mr. Walesa, has said it sees no reason to repeal the existing constitutional provisions.

Jerzy Rusecki, a senior member of the committee now drafting Poland's new constitution, agreed. "I believe that the separation of the church from the state is an expression of a modern state," he said. "I see no reason whatsoever why modern Poland should become a theocratic state."

Mr. Rusecki is a member of the Democratic Party, which was allied with the Communist Party for years. The Democrats defection to Solidarity in 1989 was a key factor in the ouster of the Communist government.

Jan Edward Lopuszanski, a member of parliament who supports the church's proposal, said rewriting the constitution would simply establish a legal basis for what is already practical fact in Poland.

More than 90 percent of Poland's citizens identify themselves as practicing Catholics. But in the last year, public-opinion polls have shown a decline in the church's standing. Analysts have attributed this drop, in part, to the church's strong support of anti-abortion legislation, which is opposed by nearly 60 percent of those surveyed in nationwide polls.

Discovery in Orbit After Liftoff Delay

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — The space shuttle Discovery soared into orbit Sunday carrying seven astronauts who will conduct more than a week of research for the Pentagon.

Liftoff for the 100-ton craft was delayed about half an hour after one of its two data recorders started up unexpectedly.

Although fog had been forecast, none developed, and the sky was clearing when Discovery took off on what NASA calls one of the most complicated shuttle missions ever. It was the space agency's second attempt in six days to get the shuttle up.

Officials said Discovery, during eight days in orbit, would be used to mimic a ballistic missile streaking through space.

The launching capped a month of successes for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, including the launching April 4 of the shuttle Atlantis and the unveiling of the new shuttle, Endeavour, at its California assembly line on Thursday.

The highlight of Discovery's eight-day mission was to be a series of maneuvers involving the shuttle and a camera-laden satellite as partners.

The crew is scheduled to release the satellite Tuesday, the third day of the flight. For 38 hours the shuttle will swerve while satellite cameras photograph exhaust plumes from the shuttle's engines, NASA said.

Defense Department scientists plan to study the exhaust plumes because they resemble missiles as they rise and descend.

The flight was originally set Feb. 26 but was postponed because of problems with three of the shuttle's jet thrusters and large cracks in two fuel-door hinges. An engine component failure on Tuesday forced another delay.

Discovery lifted off with four Defense Department payloads in its cargo bay. One of the payloads was identified only as a small satellite that would be released from the shuttle near the end of the flight.

But the mission itself was unclassified, in a first for a military shuttle flight. The lack of classification meant that the Pentagon would not impose a news blackout on astronaut activities in orbit. *(AP, Reuters)*

23 Sri Lankan Soldiers Killed in Rebel Clash

Reuters

COLOMBO — At least 23 soldiers were killed and 46 wounded in fighting with Tamil separatist guerrillas in northern Sri Lanka, military sources said Sunday.

The casualties occurred when government troops launched an operation Saturday outside their camp at Elephant Pass, which links the northern peninsula with the rest of Sri Lanka.

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29 Killed and 200 Injured as Tornadoes Slash Through 7 States in Central U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ANDOVER, Kansas — Like blows from a scythe, more than 70 tornadoes slashed through seven states in the American heartland, killing at least 29 people, including 19 in this small town on the Kansas prairie ringed by horse farms and wheat fields.

The authorities said that more than 200 people were injured and that thousands were left homeless, 1,500 of them in Andover, which has a population of 4,300.

Besides Kansas, where one of half a dozen major twisters tore a 40-mile (65-kilometer) swath through the south-central part of the state, from the town of Clearwater to El Dorado, tornadoes touched down Friday night in Arkansas, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas.

In Wichita, Kansas, hospital officials confirmed at least five deaths, as well as two in separate communities southeast of Wichita. Tornadoes also killed three people in northern Oklahoma.

One tornado left cars "rolled up like little balls" in Copan, Oklahoma, just south of the Kansas border, said Larry Topping, the fire chief in nearby Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

Several tornadoes also touched down in southeast Nebraska, damaging at least 11 houses.

Hail the size of golf balls pummeled parts of Arkansas, knocking out power to thousands of homes and businesses.

Governor Joan Finney of Kansas, who flew over Andover in a helicopter, issued a state disaster declaration, the first step in getting federal assistance for the stricken area.

"What I saw made me heartsick," she said. "The devastation is more widespread than I had anticipated. The suffering must be intense."

A tornado tossed a hospital wing about 60 yards (55 meters) across McConnell Air Force Base near Wichita and blew apart the base legal office.

Pentagon officials said 13 people were injured, but did not say how seriously. About 100 family housing units, the hospital, the gymnasium and the child-care center were destroyed at the base, the officials said.

In Topeka, the Kansas House of Representatives ended its session in the middle of a debate on Friday and legislators fled the Capitol when a tornado touched down in the northeast part of the city. No damage or injuries were reported.

In Andover, the tornado struck at 6 P.M. Friday. It swept in from the southwest, with what observers said was astonishing speed and power — a huge black cloud that touched the ground as it thundered across the flat countryside.

One observer, Mike Lewis, watched the tornado approach before racing to a nearby underground shelter.

It was over in 15 seconds, Mr. Lewis said. But during that time, he added, the concrete roof of the shelter rippled in and out "like it was breathing."

The extent of the storm's destruction was evident in the twisted rubble of the Golden Spur Mobile Home Park, where Mr. Lewis and about 700 other people lived. Three bodies were pulled from the wreckage Saturday afternoon, bringing to 19 the death toll in Andover.

The town's mayor, Jack Finlason, said he was optimistic that that would be the final toll.

In addition to the trailer park, more than 100 homes, 11 businesses and a church were destroyed in Andover. Officials put the preliminary estimate of property damage in the town at $50 million.

The center of the devastation in Andover was the mobile home park.

The park was flattened, as if it had been bombed. Automobiles were crushed, and in one case bent almost in half, while most of the trailer homes had been smashed and splintered into thousands of jagged pieces.

Officials said there were 241 trailers in the park when the storm struck and that only about 20 had survived largely intact.

One missing resident was Robert Meininger. His son-in-law, Michael Warren, said he and his wife, Teresa, had arrived at Mr. Meininger's mobile home just as the tornado was bearing down on them. He said they told Mr. Meininger that they were going to the underground shelter. Mr. Meininger said he would join them after locking his house, Mr. Warren said.

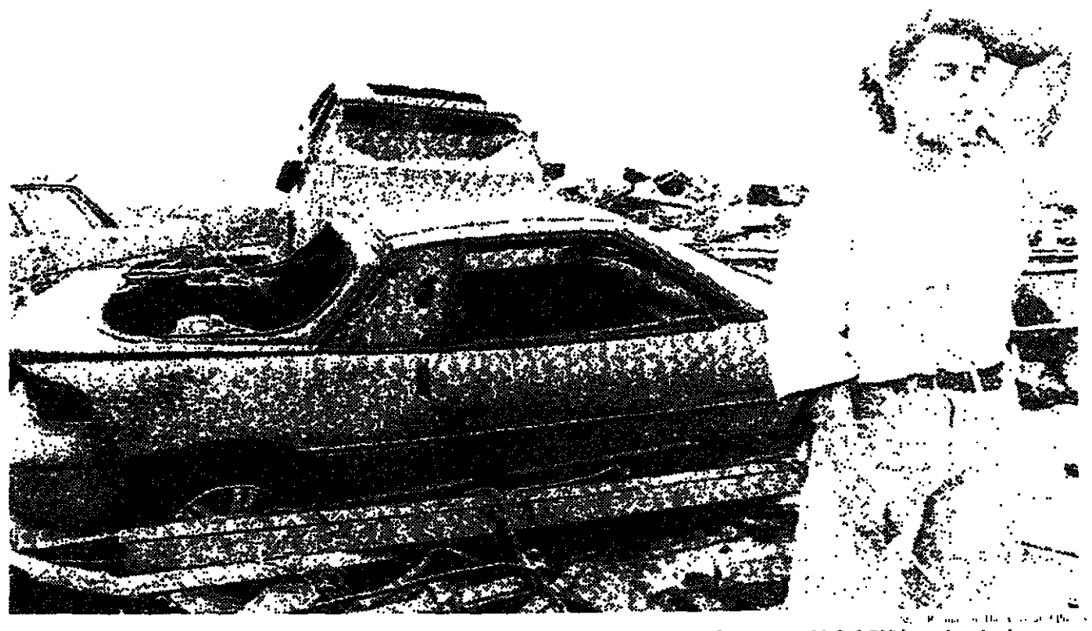
"He wanted to lock his damn house," he added. "He never made it."

Mr. Warren said people in the region often adopted an overly casual attitude about the familiar but deadly tornadoes.

"People don't care about tornadoes," he said. "They never hit. You have a tornado warning once a week. It misses. That's what you think it's going to be until it hits."

Mr. Warren said he realized that this tornado was not going to miss.

"We watched it," he said. "It was black, big and ugly." *(NYT, AP, WP)*



A resident of Andover, Kansas, surveying the damage wrought by a tornado that killed 19 people and left 1,500 homeless in the town.

Step Toward End Of Salvador War

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MEXICO CITY — El Salvador's government and leftist rebels have agreed on constitutional changes that a United Nations envoy said would bring the country's 11-year-old civil war nearer to an end.

The accord, reached after more than three weeks of talks in Mexico City, addresses changes in the nation's military, legislature and judiciary. A cease-fire and other issues were dropped from the agenda after the talks began.

The pact also calls for a UN-appointed commission to investigate human-rights violations in El Salvador since 1980.

"The agreements are important," said the UN envoy, Alvaro de Soto, shortly before the signing ceremony on Saturday. He added, "Without a doubt, it's going to help negotiations in El Salvador."

The rebel leader, Shafik Handal, said the agreements "bring us closer to unification," but he said fighting would continue until a truce was finalized. He called the accord an achievement "of great importance which have been reached at the cost of much blood, much effort."

Oscar Alfredo Santamaria, the Salvadoran justice minister, who headed the government's delegation, said, "For the first time, we have opened a way for a constitutional reform that would lead to further reforms whenever necessary."

The package proposes the strengthening of civilian control of the armed forces, which human-rights groups hold responsible for the deaths of tens of thousands of civilians during the war. It also seeks a more independent judicial and electoral system.

The agreement also covers the formation of a three-member body known as the "truth commission," which would be named by the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, to investigate the most serious human-rights violations since 1980.

Proposals for changing the 1983 constitution include the removal of police and intelligence units from army hands, to be placed under civilian control, as well as majority approval in the National Assembly for members of the Supreme Court and the Supreme Electoral Tribunal.

Government officials said the Salvadoran president, Alfredo Cristiani, would ensure that the proposed changes were pushed through the National Assembly, where his center-right party holds a majority, before it closes on Tuesday.

They also said negotiations were at an advanced stage on the issue of major changes for the army. The rebels say these changes are crucial for any eventual cease-fire agreement. The topic is most likely to dominate the next round of talks, which are due in the second half of May.

The war between the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and a succession of U.S.-backed Salvadoran governments has killed more than 75,000 people, the majority of them civilians.

The United States has sent some $4 billion in military and economic aid to El Salvador since 1980. Mr. de Soto said American officials would be closely involved in the peace process. *(Reuters, AP)*

What It Means to Be a Sandinista: Leaders Aren't Sure Now

By Shirley Christian
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — A year after going down to electoral defeat, the Sandinista National Liberation Front is searching for identity in a world without a powerful Soviet Union to arm and defend it and in a country without a rightist dictator to fight.

The Sandinistas, who rode to power in 1979 at the head of a popular insurrection against the Somoza dictatorship, lost presidential elections last year to an opposition coalition led by Violeta Barrios de Chamorro.

Sandinistas are now debating the creation of a democratic party, and the leadership says that Marxism-Leninism and taking power by military means have been ruled out.

But they seem uncertain, or divided, about how to define themselves politically. Working documents for a party congress scheduled for July speak of "humanistic socialism," but some rank-and-file members wonder what that means, and others say it sounds too mild.

Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a leading Sandinista theorist, said it was premature to try to define the party more clearly now. He said he thought that by the next elections, in 1996, "this neoliberal enthusiasm in the world will wane, and people will begin to think of alternative models for societies."

"On the other hand," he said, "we have to see what happens in Nicaragua, whether with Mrs. Chamorro's economic program the nation can achieve stability, increase production and create jobs. In that case, an opposition party has to think about what it can offer."

On the personal level, the Sandinista leaders have developed in different directions. For some, who had passed their adult lives underground or in power, this is the first taste of anything like ordinary life.

The former president, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, spent several months in the Middle East and the Gulf, ostensibly in a peace effort, after Iraq invaded Kuwait.

Mr. Ramirez gives speeches abroad and writes.

The former interior minister, Tomás Borge Martinez, is trying at 61 to establish himself as an interviewer for foreign news organizations (he reportedly asks $10,000 for articles on such figures as Moammar Gadhafi and Fidel Castro).

Luis Carrión Cruz, at 38 the youngest member of the seven-man Sandinista directorate, plans to enroll in the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University in September to work toward a master's degree in public administration.

Victor Tirado López, who had a significant role in guerrilla days but a less significant part in government, said he was hoping that some group in the United States would invite him for an expenses-paid visit.

Others are more oriented inside Nicaragua. Bayardo Arce Castaño, who once combined journalism with guerrilla activities, oversees the substantial press and broadcasting empire the Sandinistas have retained. Jaime Wheelock Román, a former agriculture minister, is in charge of drafting the documents for the coming party congress.

Mr. Carrión said, "The country has changed, and we have also changed."

The Sandinista Front has to "modify and reorganize itself in the form of a democratic political party," he said.

At the highest levels of the party, debate is thought to be quite intense, although it seldom comes into the open.

"Any defeat brings trauma to a political party," Mr. Ramirez said, "but especially in a party like the Sandinista Front that didn't have defeat in its perspective in 1990."

Mr. Ortega said that the Sandinista Front, with more than 40 percent of the vote last year, had withstood the tide of change better than most Communist parties in Eastern Europe.

"It's because we, at the time of the triumph of the revolution, had the vision to follow a different route, a plan with a mixed economy, political pluralism and Christian participation, different from that of Eastern Europe or Cuba," he said.

■ Hunt for Gunmen

The Nicaraguan police have launched a nationwide search for men who fired shots from an assault rifle at a hotel in which Mrs. Chamorro was attending a wedding reception, Reuters reported from Managua, quoting Interior Minister Carlos Hurtado Cabrera.

Unknown assailants riding in a fast-moving car fired at least 15 shots at the Intercontinental Hotel with an AK-47 rifle early Saturday while Mrs. Chamorro was inside at the wedding reception of a niece.

A spokesman said that the police did not view the attack as an assassination attempt but considered it an "act of intimidation." Two men were slightly wounded.

Mrs. Chamorro said she was unperturbed by the shooting.

With 18 Months to Go, a High Tide for Republican Hopes

By Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

FORT MYERS, Florida — A few months ago, after Republicans lost the Florida governor's office, Van Poole was discouraged about his party's fortunes. Now Mr. Poole, the state party chairman, is bubbling with enthusiasm about recruiting General H. Norman Schwarzkopf to run for the Senate next year.

Having President George Bush and General Schwarzkopf, the commander of U.S. forces in the Gulf war, on the same ticket, he said, "would be a dream for us."

These are heady times for Republicans. The combination of Mr. Bush's popularity, listlessness among prospective Democratic presidential candidates, a Senate class that includes several Democratic freshmen who slipped into office in 1986 and the decennial reapportionment of the House gives the party a rare opportunity in 1992, many of its leaders believe.

"I try to downplay our expectations," Mr. Poole said, "but when you look at the opportunity, we could have a great year."

Republicans have dreamed these dreams before, only to awaken to a harsher reality. In 1972 and 1984, the party saw popular incumbent presidents win smashing re-election victories that failed to translate into widespread gains for other Republicans.

This time, they say, they are determined to avoid repeating history, and they are moving now to cash in politically. As Mr. Bush awaits a late entry into the presidential race, party leaders are busy recruiting candidates and sharpening their issue agenda for the coming battle.

Mr. Poole was one of the party leaders who met in Fort Myers last week to compare notes on 1992. Like others, he said the climate had triggered a surge of interest among potential Republican candidates for offices at all levels.

"My sense is there is more action going on in recruitment than in any cycle I can remember," said Norman Cummings, political director at the Republican National Committee.

Republican officials reel off lists of prospective Senate challengers, but so far there are few genuine candidates, except in such free-for-all contests as California's two Senate races.

Not even the faithful who gathered in Fort Myers believe that Mr. Poole can persuade General Schwarzkopf to trade in the prospect of millions of dollars on the book-and-lecture circuit for the Senate, but that doesn't discourage the Florida party chairman. He said he had told his county chairmen to seek out veterans, not just from the Gulf war but from other conflicts, to run in 1992.

"I know it can't be everything," he said, "but it gives a person an advantage."

Other state chairmen say contend that the party's problem is a lack of experienced candidates.

"I strongly lean to people who've been on the political scene for a while," said Fred Meyer, the Texas chairman. "It's become more and more a game for pros."

In California, where Republicans could spend as much as $150 million by November 1992 to try to elect a president, two senators, 52 House members and a new legislature, Jim Dignan is looking for candidates with deep pockets. "The best candidate is the one who wants to run and who can raise the money," he said.

Republicans acknowledge that they cannot count on long presidential coattails to sweep in their state and local candidates, but they argue that the failure of the Democratic Party's best-known leaders to show interest in challenging Mr. Bush gives the Republicans an unexpected boost.

Randy Enwright, the Republican Party's executive director in Iowa, said, "I think it's crazy for the Democrats to lay down. I think it's going to hurt them all the way down the line."

Republicans also are working to sharpen the debate with the Democrats next year, believing that they have a prospective wedge into the electorate: the widespread Democratic opposition to the January congressional resolution that authorized Mr. Bush to go to war.

But top Republicans also believe they can take on the Democrats in a debate over the domestic agenda. Party leaders were urged by William Kristol, chief of staff to Vice President Dan Quayle, to look for issues that "cut deep" to highlight the differences between the parties.

With the elections 18 months off, even the giddiest of Republicans in Fort Myers knew enough to temper his enthusiasm. Only six months ago Mr. Bush, having bungled the budget negotiations politically with the Democrats, looked far more vulnerable than he does today.

"We're not looking at '92 and saying we've got things wrapped up," said David Doyle, the party chairman in Michigan. "But '92 is a tremendous opportunity for us to make gains all across the board."

Sununu May Lose Right To Rule on His Trips

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — White House lawyers are likely to recommend that an official other than John H. Sununu, the White House chief of staff, determine whether his use of military aircraft is for personal, political or official business, an official said.

Under existing procedures, Mr. Sununu makes this determination himself when he travels by military plane, as he is authorized to do by a White House policy adopted in 1987. Of the more than 70 trips he has made over the last two years in U.S. Air Force planes, only four were designated as personal, according to a list issued last week.

Although the military aircraft costs nearly $4,000 an hour to operate, Mr. Sununu pays a nominal fee for personal trips, reimbursing the government, as policy requires, at the commercial rate of coach fare.

The White House legal staff is also considering tightening the rules on the use of military aircraft for political business, the administration official said. The policy authorizing Mr. Sununu and Brent Scowcroft, the president's national security adviser, to use military aircraft distinguishes only between official and unofficial business.

It does not require that political travel be billed to the appropriate party, as is done when President George Bush or Vice President Dan Quayle make political trips.

Although some Republican groups have, in fact, made such payments for Mr. Sununu's flights to attend fund-raisers and other party activities, the official said that the legal office was reviewing all Sununu trips to determine if political groups should be billed for travel.

The new rules could require a prorated payment for flights that combine official business with personal or political matters.

The furor concerns Mr. Sununu's use of military aircraft for personal business, including visits to ski resorts in Aspen and Vail, Colorado. The records issued by the White House list those trips as official.

The May 6 issue of Time magazine asserts that Mr. Sununu may have violated federal ethics law by accepting free lift tickets, lodging and meals in return for speaking at an annual ski industry conference.

U.S. Violent Crime Rate Soared 10% Last Year

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Violent crime in the United States jumped 10 percent in 1990, continuing a six-year surge fueled by more murders and a wave of drug-related incidents, the government's top law-enforcement agency reported Sunday.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation said its preliminary annual statistics, compiled from police forces around the country, showed all offenses in the violent-crime category increasing sharply last year.

Murder and aggravated assaults each soared 10 percent, rape went up 9 percent and robberies jumped 11 percent, the FBI said.

The figures marked the sixth straight year the overall crime rate rose in a trend which experts attributed largely to more drug-related violence across the United States, where crime rates run much higher than in other Western democracies.

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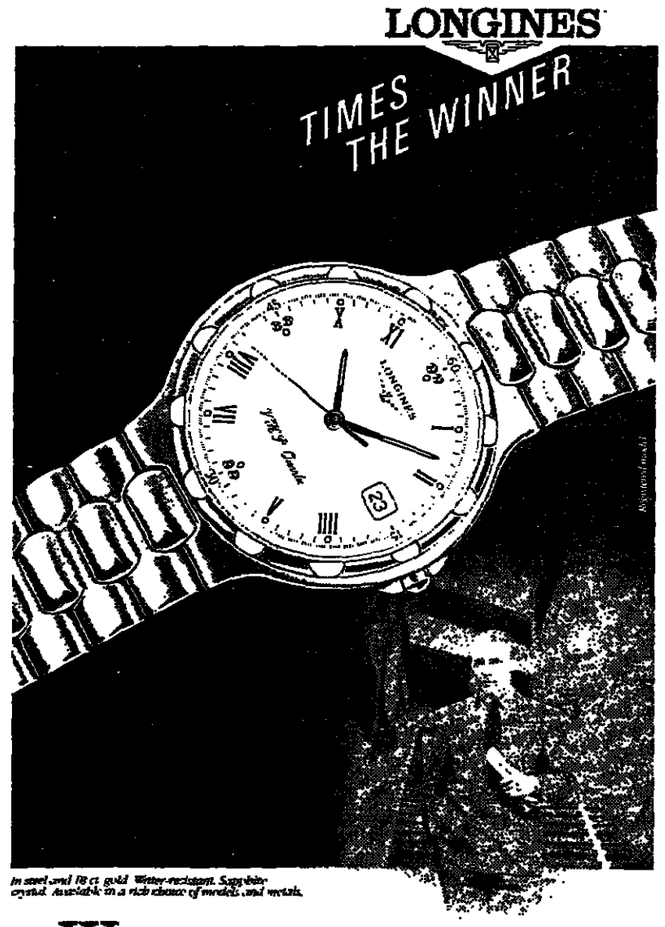

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OPINION

Get Food Into Sudan

Emergency food assistance that would benefit many starving people is being blocked by their government. That is the reality for millions of people in Sudan. The Sudanese, admittedly, are not alone in their impoverishment in that part of the world. Millions more in Ethiopia, Mozambique, Liberia, Angola and Somalia face famine and death. But Sudan's deprivation is made all the more distressing by the callous refusal of the regime of General Omar Hassan Ahmad Bashir in the Muslim-dominated north to permit international relief efforts to reach the 2 million who suffer in predominantly Christian and animist southern Sudan.

It is not enough that a succession of Khartoum governments have brought the country to ruin through economic mismanagement and a bloody civil war waged against the Sudan People's Liberation Army in the south. Or that the vagaries of drought and a weak physical infrastructure have saddled the country with permanent food shortages. The government, out of fear and paranoia, now has barred the International Red Cross and prevented World Food Program convoys and United Nations flights to the south, allowing innocent people to face starvation and even death. Meanwhile the army, using food as a weapon, tries to break the will of the rebel forces. Those are policies that neither the United States nor the international community should tolerate.

Emergency food assistance is only now beginning to flow to the largely Arabic northern region. That should have started months ago, when international donors began imploring Khartoum to respond to the impending crisis. Instead, Khartoum denied that the emergency existed and continued to bomb and wage war in the south, while tending to its ties with Saddam Hussein, Libya and the regime in Yemen.

Despite the preferences of Khartoum and the rebels for war, the United States continues to organize a humanitarian relief effort. The U.S. commitment, which covers nearly one-third of the required 1.2 million tons of food, must be matched by the European Community and Japan. And that must be matched by a new resolve to get the food where it is most needed. The United Nations and members of the world community should press Sudan to lift the barriers to humanitarian relief for the south.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Kurds Need Protectors

It is realistic for Kurdish political leaders to negotiate with Saddam Hussein for autonomy inside Iraq. But it is equally realistic for Kurdish refugees, and Washington, to doubt whether the Iraqi dictator will abide by the provisions of any agreement. That is why the Bush administration is right to move ahead with its plans to secure, with U.S. troops, safe havens for Kurdish refugees in northwestern Iraq. And Washington has been wise to press United Nations officials to internationalize the humanitarian effort.

Kurdish negotiators in Baghdad last week announced an agreement in principle with Saddam Hussein to revive autonomy provisions first negotiated in 1970 but never fully implemented. That is the right objective. To insist on a fully independent Kurdistan would spur opposition not only from any conceivable Iraqi government, but from neighboring states as well. Nor can 2 million Kurds remain indefinitely in improvised tent cities or count on permanent military protection from abroad.

But Kurdish refugees understandably distrust Saddam's promises. He has murderously betrayed them in the past and has been slow to withdraw his armed police from the safe havens carved out by U.S., British and French troops.

Washington is right to persist in the safe haven plan, constructing secure camps to shelter the hundreds of thousands of Kurds still precariously perched in the mountains along the Turkish border. Once these Kurds are safely re-established back in Iraq, there will be time to work out the security guarantees needed to allow a prudent withdrawal of Western forces. That process could take time. Meanwhile, U.S., British and French troops are inside Iraq, compromising Iraqi sovereignty and territorial integrity. Saddam, not the allies, is responsible for this legally anomalous situation. But it remains an uncomfortable one for allied capitals.

Given the tragic results of a similar use of Western military forces for humanitarian ends in Lebanon eight years ago, President George Bush and military leaders worry about the risks of being drawn into future Iraqi civil strife. The best solution would be an early hand-over of security as well as resettlement arrangements to an adequately armed United Nations contingent. UN officials have been reluctant to challenge Baghdad's objections to an armed UN presence. Yet Iraqi sovereignty is less infringed upon by a formally defined UN operation than by the ad hoc presence of Western armies.

There cannot be a "new world order" worthy of the name without the United Nations assuming a more active interventionist role. Northwestern Iraq is an appropriate place to start.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Taiwan Belongs in GATT

Even as politics divided the world after World War II, trade united it. Now, communism's collapse and the Third World's disenchantment with protectionism makes possible a truly global market — one world, united in trade.

The framework for trade advances has been the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Under its auspices nearly 100 diverse nations have agreed to uniform, equitable rules of international commerce. Yet GATT ought to be even more universal than it now is. Politics still divides.

Western deference to China now keeps Taiwan, the world's 13th-largest trading nation, outside GATT. Beijing objects that admitting Taiwan would undermine the principle that there can be only one China.

That argument doesn't stand up. Taiwan has deliberately skirted the one-China issue by applying to GATT as the "Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu." Its admission under this name would follow the precedent of Hong Kong, a GATT member since 1986. Ideological hostility, not China's integrity, seems Beijing's true concern.

Taiwan's open-market economy meets normal GATT entrance criteria, while Beijing's half-reformed, half-centralized system falls short. And despite the mainland's huge edge in territory and population, Taiwan is a weightier player in the world economy by almost every measure: industrialization, trade flows, capital exports and international reserves. Taiwan is now America's sixth-largest trading partner, accounting for its second-largest bilateral trade deficit.

With the Bush administration's stated commitment to GATT, Washington might be expected to support Taiwan's application strongly. But thus far it has not. The administration would best serve American political and economic interests by supporting Taiwan's entrance into GATT.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Announce These Flights

It is probably too much to expect most public officials, including John Sununu, to be guided in all their comings, goings and official acts by a comprehensive code of the republican virtues. But it would be a good idea for them at least to pause now and then — say, while flying to a dentist's appointment on a government plane, and consider: How would it look if it were reported? When the use of corporate-type jets is involved, the answer to that simple question is usually: Not so good.

On a Richter scale of public outrage (this being a measure not of seismic tremors but of the lighting up of talk show switchboards), one personal flight with spouse can equal a couple of good-sized S&L scandals. As with congressional salaries, this tends to be a very personal matter; most people can't afford to fly home all that often, and when they do, they have to wait in airports and miss connections just like everybody else. Executive jets are not seen as something for transporting tribunes of the people.

Surprisingly, this seems to be one of the hardest lessons for public officials to learn, including members of Congress. Only consider a jolly Barbados trip by Representative Dan Rostenkowski and 33 fellow congressmen aboard an Air Force plane last year.

Private flights, publicly financed, have proved an irresistible temptation. After all, the thinking seems to be, the planes are there — some 60 executive-type jets in civilian federal agencies, and more than three dozen craft in the military wing devoted to shuttling dignitaries about. The pilots are on the payroll, and there are busy people on limited government salaries who need to get from one place to another. So why not fly?

Mr. Sununu, as is his tendency, went a good bit further than most public officials in this regard; he appears, for example, to have made about three times as many flights on government planes as the national security adviser, Brent Scowcroft. The argument over his flights has focused on such things as whether a chief of staff needs to be instantly available via military radio, how fair the reimbursement rate is for private trips, and who decides whether a trip is public business. There is also the question of the fittingness of this expense, given the cuts that have had to be made in programs for those in need of much more than a trip to Aspen or Barbados.

President George Bush is reviewing the travel policy for his top aides. Here is a suggestion that might simplify things: Whenever anyone in the White House, Congress or a department of government feels a need to fly on one of the public's planes, let a brief public notice of it be made. We guess that would be a money saver.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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Warming After Ozone: Watch for a Replay

By Michael Oppenheimer

NEW YORK — The declaration on April 10 by the National Academy of Science that the United States should act immediately to slow global warming followed directly on the heels of NASA's finding that the depletion of the ozone layer was accelerating. Despite the White House claims last week of deepening concern, its response to both events vindicates Hegel's observation that governments never have learned anything from history.

The greenhouse debate is eerily reminiscent of earlier arguments over the ozone layer.

As with the ozone debate, it is the magnitude of impending change, not the underlying theory, that is in dispute. Emissions of industrial and agricultural gases, primarily carbon dioxide from fossil-fuel combustion, will surely cause global warming if not curtailed. Similarly, there has long been agreement that chlorofluorocarbons, which are used in refrigeration, air-conditioning, foam plastics and solvents, destroy ozone in the stratosphere.

The best estimate is that the globe will warm by 2.5 degrees centigrade by late in the 21st century, but current warming is small enough that the future is highly uncertain. The earth may heat up by only 1 degree, which would be manageable, or by as much as 5 degrees, which would be catastrophic. We won't be sure how much warming is in the cards until it happens. But, once altered, the climate, like ozone, will not return to normal for generations.

Only six years ago, global ozone depletion had not yet been detected. At that time the best estimate of the 1990 depletion was 1 percent. NASA's recent finding is that depletion over the United States has already reached 4 to 5 percent.

The Bush administration is still wringing its hands over the potential cost of reducing carbon dioxide emissions. But the academy found that efficiency measures, such as increased automobile fuel economy, implemented through federal and state policies, are an inexpensive, perhaps even money-saving way to slash the risk of catastrophic warming.

The administration's wild exaggerations of costs are reminiscent of industry arguments that there were no practical substitutes for chlorofluorocarbons. But an international treaty signed in London last June will eliminate production of the major ozone-depleting chemicals over the next two decades, permitting the ozone layer to slowly recover.

The supply of air conditioners, refrigerators and foam cushions will hardly be affected, since companies have been developing profitable substitutes for chlorofluorocarbons since the day that regulation appeared inevitable.

Yet millions of Americans may contract skin cancer and 200,000 are expected to die as a consequence of enhanced ultraviolet radiation before ozone levels rebound, according to an estimate by the Environmental Protection Agency. Worse, we don't know how far ozone depletion will proceed, which ought to chill optimism about our ability to adapt to climate change.

The lesson, for those who care to pay attention, is that the ozone debacle could have been avoided.

Shortly after the threat was identified in 1974, the public began boycotting aerosol spray cans in such numbers that the EPA's ban of those containing chlorofluorocarbons in 1978 was anticlimactic.

But with ozone depletion not yet measurable, the U.S. government lost interest in the problem. It stopped short of implementing changes that consumers could not bring about on their own, such as encouraging new technologies for refrigeration. By the time large ozone depletions could be measured, in 1985, it was too late to avoid calamitous increases in cancer.

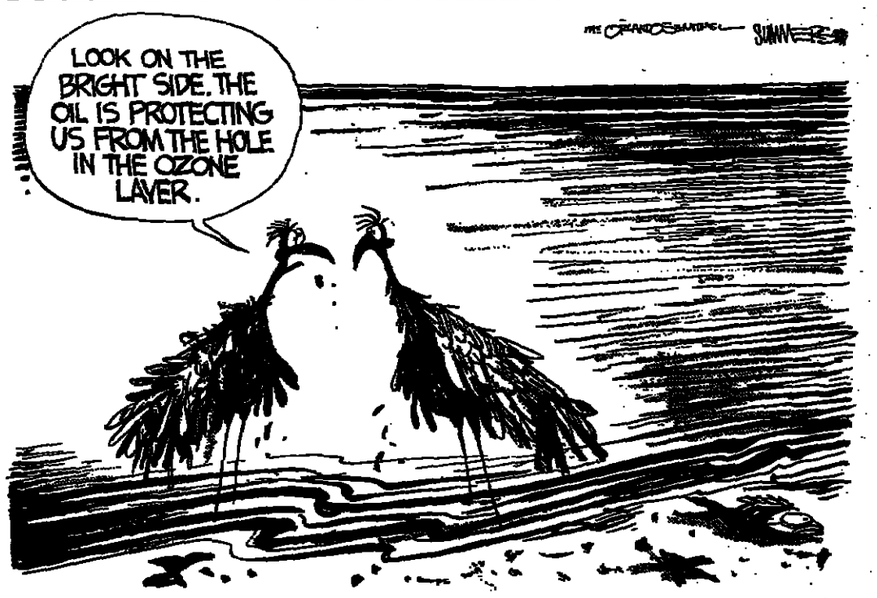
Sadly, the White House has responded to both the new ozone findings and the academy's report as if it were staffed by amnesia victims.

The White House declared that the accelerating ozone depletion was an occasion for "deliberative and comprehensive" study rather than for speeding the elimination of ozone-depleting chemicals.

The academy's call for federal incentives to encourage energy efficiency by consumers and industry was ignored in favor of modest cuts in the government's own energy use, which is only 2 percent of the U.S. total.

Earlier administrations tragically miscalculated the threat to ozone. The Bush administration seems intent on a repeat performance with global warming.

The writer is senior scientist at the Environmental Defense Fund, an organization of lawyers, scientists and economists concerned with environmental issues. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.



A Palestinian's Suggestion for a Breakthrough

By Mamdouh Aker

JERUSALEM — During nearly 40 days in solitary confinement in an Israeli prison, I thought about where we Palestinians are as a people and where we are heading.

While we might feel that the Israeli security fears are exaggerated, we have to understand Jewish history, especially the Holocaust's effects on the Jewish psyche. We have to deal seriously with the Israelis' security concerns in a manner acceptable to the norms of relations between peoples and states.

As bad as the war's outcome has been for our demands of statehood and for Palestine Liberation Organization representation, we can still take advantage of the moral principles that have emerged. The supremacy of international law and the United Nations Security Council can be helpful tools for Palestinians.

The world has talked about the Kurds' rights to determine their own future. It is certainly time that the United States and Israel accept Palestinian self-determination.

Such a pronouncement — a modern-day Balfour Declaration, which created Israel — need not require immediate implementation. As proof of Palestinians' commitment to peace and a political settlement, we might be ready to have our rights carried out in stages.

The declaration itself would ease our fears that some Israeli elements want to drive Palestinians across the Jordan River, if not to keep us under the Israeli occupation army's domination forever. It would be a breakthrough if the Israelis stopped calling us "residents" and instead recognized our legitimate national rights.

This recognition means that the Jewish settlement campaign must end. Every time I drive from Jerusalem to Nablus, on the West Bank, to work or see my family, I am shocked at how fast the colonies are expanding. Settlements built on Arab land for exclusive use by Jews are not only an obstacle to peace but also illegal, as former President Jimmy Carter said. It is time that President George Bush and Secretary of State James Baker tell the Israelis in no uncertain terms that settlement-building in the occupied territories cannot continue while all parties are seeking lasting peace.

Nor should the details of who would represent the Palestinians be an obstacle to talks. This can be solved by elections. I am sure that Palestinians, in the occupied territories and in exile, would accept a UN-sponsored vote for their leaders. A fair election would emphasize our commitment to democracy as spelled out in our 1988 declaration of independence.

I am sure that elections would prove the depth of support for the PLO and thus help the Israelis come to terms with the PLO. In that case, any agreement would include concessions that only the PLO could sign on behalf of all Palestinians.

Should the Palestinians and Israelis agree on any terms, then, I would think, the Israelis would demand that the PLO be the group to sign. Only the PLO could deliver such a deal if it were meant both to oblige the Palestinian people and to achieve a lasting settlement to the conflict.

The writer, a Palestinian surgeon, was held by the Israelis for questioning about aiding the Palestinian resistance but was released on bail without charge on April 7. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The Japanese Need to Hear About Antitrust Laws

By T. Boone Pickens

DALLAS — O.K., Toyota, O.K., Koito, I give up. After more than two years as the largest shareholder in Koito Manufacturing, it has become clear to me that you will never grant my request for representation on Koito's board. And I'm not interested in being a 26 percent owner in a company in which I have no influence.

As an oilman I've drilled my share of dry holes, but I've always prided myself on knowing when to plug them. I have decided to sell Boone Co.'s stake in Koito back to its former owner. Koito is known as one of the world's premier auto-lighting manufacturers and I had hoped to make it still more profitable. But now I realize that I can't fight Japan's cartel system.

I won't realize a profit on the deal, but I have learned an important lesson. It is this: As good as it is, Japan's industry is not necessarily smarter, more agile and more efficient than America's — it is simply based on business practices that Americans spurned almost a century ago when we outlawed trusts, monopolies and cartels. We never said those practices didn't work. The question was, work for whom and at what cost?

Sure, I know why the Japanese prize their system. Corporate cartels give executives more control over everything from suppliers to the market. The cartels go by the name of *keiretsu* — interlocking webs of share ownerships and corporate board memberships that give a handful of corporations virtually feudal control over vast networks of suppliers and workers.

Cartels may be good for business, but they limit consumer choices and increase prices. Unfortunately, since the competitors have to be squeezed out first, and while the squeezing is going on prices often fall sharply, consumers are the last to recognize what is happening. Anyone who reads the business section of a newspaper should recognize that this process is already under way in important sectors of U.S. industry, including, as I discovered, the auto parts industry.

□

I didn't go looking for a deal in Japan. It came looking for me.

In early 1989, a Japanese entrepreneur, Kitaro Watanabe, traveled to Texas, offering to sell me a large share of Koito. He had acquired the shares from the Koito family, reportedly frustrated as their family business fell under Toyota's control. It is not clear if Mr. Watanabe offered to sell his stock to Toyota, as it alleged. What is clear is that he realized that Toyota was too big for him to fight alone. Because Japan's system offers few avenues for dissent, opposition often comes from abroad. So Mr. Watanabe found his way to Texas, and I soon found my way to Tokyo.

Boone Co.'s interests were like other shareholders': We wanted the company to prosper so we could profit. We hoped to expand Koito overseas and to review the company's pricing policies whereby Toyota, as Koito's keiretsu boss, enforced preferential pricing for itself. In the days of America's trusts this was called a "cram-down." Putting an end to Toyota's cram-down pricing would have made Koito's profit soar.

My first trip to Japan differed from those that followed in only one way — it started out friendly. Takao Matsuura, Koito's president and a former Toyota manager, assured me that he would give our request for representation on Koito's board full consideration. In our only substantive agreement that day, he asked that in talking to the media I portray our meeting as strictly introductory.

He pledged to do the same, as he assured me was Japanese custom. But he promptly held a press conference announcing that Koito rejected Boone Co.'s request for board representation. That introduction to the "polite" Japanese business culture was the last time Mr. Matsuura agreed to meet his company's largest shareholder.

We have fought in Tokyo courts for two years just to review documents that Japanese law says any shareholder of more than 10 percent has a right to see. But our most telling experience was last summer's annual shareholders' meeting, where I and 40 other Americans were heckled by Japanese shareholders with anti-American taunts. (When a female member of our group rose to ask a question she was met by a full four minutes of jeers including, "What's your real job? You are a stripper aren't you?")

Mr. Matsuura allowed the meeting to get so out of control that we couldn't present our proposals; we left in disgust. The Japanese, quick to call any American criticism Japan-bashing, offered no apology.

We had requested meetings with Koito's major shareholders and other prominent business and government leaders to present our case. Tokyo's airport must have been busy that day, because every one of them claimed to be out of town. The few Japanese businessmen who met with us led us through narrow alleys to basement pubs of the Rappongi district where they shared their experiences fighting keiretsu from within Japan.

One brave Japanese businessman, who wrote to me supporting Boone Co.'s efforts, later testified before the U.S. House Judiciary Committee. Positioned behind a screen to protect his identity, he told how his auto parts business started out making parts for a number of companies. One gradually became his largest customer and offered to "improve" his supply process, sending quality control officers, then auditors, then board directors.

Eventually his company was held captive — its profit margins set by the keiretsu along with every other facet of the business. Asked why he didn't break away, he explained: "No one else would buy from me. All my family wealth is in my company. It would be economic suicide."

Even more alarming for America's own economy is that his story is similar to one told to me by a Chicago manufacturer. His company, having previously sold parts in Japan with some success, approached a large Japanese auto "transplant" company in the Midwest in hopes of securing a contract. The Japanese company required the American to enter into a joint venture with one of its Japanese suppliers. Quickly the plant was overloaded with four times the expected orders from the transplant.

The Japanese company had him right where they wanted him. He had to put in new capital or go bankrupt. Now that he had been sucked in, the cram-down could be enforced, and his profit margin shrank to a pittance.

The Chicago manufacturer's story is told by hundreds of small businessmen in Japan, and by an increasing number of Americans. In a report due for release in May, the Mid-America Project, a group of unions based in Ohio and Kentucky, identifies 61 companies in Toyota's American keiretsu and 60 companies in Nissan's.

□

The success of keiretsu is its ability to lock Americans out of Japanese markets while eliminating competitors in America. According to Michael Farren, undersecretary of commerce for international trade, Japan exported more than $11 billion in auto parts to the United States during the past two years while allowing only $640 million worth of U.S. parts into Japan.

Some may say that keiretsu has won again as I leave Japan. But I hope that my experience with Toyota and Koito will pay off by heightening the already growing interest in how Japan's cartels are operating.

I have recently submitted testimony to the U.S. Federal Trade Commission, which is investigating whether Japan is violating U.S. antitrust laws by exporting its keiretsu system to the United States. And Boone Co. has also led the call for Japan's government to pressure corporate Japan to increase dividends paid to small shareholders.

The U.S. Congress is getting more interested in pursuing Internal Revenue Service reports that Japan is dodging up to $34 billion in U.S. taxes each year by underreporting the earnings of keiretsu member companies.

More broadly, the United States should resolve that its antitrust laws are essential to its free enterprise system and that they will be enforced wherever American commerce is at work. Maybe we Americans should sit down with the Japanese, show them a copy of the free trade agreement with Canada and tell them we need to negotiate something similar. Investment reciprocity requirements would be the place to start.

The writer is president of the Boone Co. and founder of the United Shareholders Association. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

The Elites Can't Be Bothered

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — America's leaders are more willing to do whatever is necessary to democratize Iraq and help the Kurds than to fix up America and save the "Kurds of America." I wrote that recently, and, if anything, I did not carry the argument far enough.

Most of the country's opinion makers, in effect, have separated themselves from American society. They feel more at home with the world than with America. They use their political muscle on admirable foreign matters like the Kurds, but seldom on the "Kurds" and blight outside their offices.

The movers and shakers — conservatives and liberals, in the federal government and the media — know and care more about foreign than about domestic affairs.

That is mainly why they devote their time and energy to solving world problems. That is mainly why they do not even bother to search for answers to emergencies at home. President George Bush is a prime, self-acknowledged example.

America's elites can rattle off the names of the top three Kurdish leaders and skip into intricate arguments about what can be done to re-establish Iraq as the Garden of Eden. But ask them, as I have recently, about what is involved in Medicaid or federal aid to education, and most will return a guilty smile — and guide the conversation back to Mikhail Gorbachev or the Kurds.

I suggested to a big-city congressman that he spend one-15th of his time on one issue facing his city. He laughed. His bright and involved wife said: "That would be a waste of time. There's nothing that can be done." But they would move mountains for the Kurds.

I buttonholed a senior television executive and inquired why he did not give more air time to stories about the homeless. He said the viewers were not interested in seeing these film clips all the time. But his network, like all the others, has been showing essentially identical clips of starving and homeless Kurds every night for the last month.

Major newspapers in the United States put aside five to 10 pages every day for months to cover the revolutions in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and the Gulf war. It is hard to remember a leading newspaper offering such extensive coverage of a domestic policy issue for even one day, since the civil rights revolution in the early 1960s.

In almost every major news organization, the high-priced talent runs from local and national beats to foreign assignments. Promotions to top management positions often go to those with careers overseas.

News magazines pay more attention to assistant secretaries of state than to the secretaries of health and human services or labor. So does the Washington hostess with the mostest.

Ever since World War II, foreign affairs — war and peace — has been the glamour field. The world provided the best stage to display talent. Sitting down with unions, minorities and private-interest groups led only to the political graveyard.

To growing public problems, elites sought private answers. Bad public schools: Send the kids to private schools. Traffic congestion: Put a phone in the car. The city a hellhole: Buy a home in the country.

Issues like health and education became "hopeless" and "wasteful" to them. They forgot that all government programs produce bureaucracy and waste. Governments do not perform many tasks well.

But they do more than a satisfactory job of building. They can build housing for the homeless, roads and airports to speed transportation and new schools to replace the dungeons of inner-city education. These are capital investments that create jobs and generate new tax revenues — pride and dignity.

Governments also know how to put more police on the streets and in the schools to deter violence, and how to attract better teachers with higher pay. Bureaucrats have carried out programs to help the preschool poor get a good and healthy start.

All of this requires money, the kind of money that elites unflinchingly committed to the fight against Iraq. It demands leadership, the kind of skill and determination that Mr. Bush brought to the war effort.

And it cries out for the sustained interest and participation of America's movers and shakers, who can choose to merely live in their country or to make their country livable.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: Grasse Mourns

GRASSE — Queen Victoria is gone, and Grasse mourns. No more trim sentries at the garden gates, no more guard-mounting, no English and French detectives sharply scanning faces, no mounted officers flying past at a gallop, no extra telegraph clerks at the office, no eager snobs on the Cours! Grasse is shorn of its glory. Will her Majesty return next year? I fancy that Florence, which would have been favored this year had it been able to show a clean bill of health, will reap the harvest next year.

1916: A Dutch Protest

AMSTERDAM — The *Telegraaf*, commenting on the continual loss of Dutch ships through striking mines or being torpedoed, publishes an article entitled "How Much Longer?" It protests against the brutality of the commander of the German submarine which sank the Berkelstroomand, who forced the crew to get into a boat damaged by the fire of the submarine saying: "You have no idea how ridiculous your complaints are. We Germans have not a single friend left, and we have no longer any consideration for those who carry merchandise to England."

1941: French vs. French

VICHY — [From our New York edition:] "Free French" troops are now massed along the frontier of French Somaliland, in East Africa, and especially near Dacsanleh, a station on the railroad from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia's capital city, to the sea, according to a dispatch received here today [April 28] from Djibouti, chief city of French Somaliland and terminus of the railroad. Since the British have conquered virtually all of Italian East Africa, French Somaliland is surrounded by British held territory. British troops are co-operating with the "Free French" troops and British warships appeared off Djibouti, blockading that port.

On the Foggy Road to Peace: For Baker, Some Revelations

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d briefly interrupted his Middle East diplomacy last week to meet with the Soviet foreign minister, Alexander A. Bessmertnyth, in the Caucasus Mountains.

Before their talks, Mr. Baker toured the area, and, while standing on a hill, with Mount Elbrus hidden in fog in the distance, he was asked whether from this perch he could see his way to peace in the Middle East.

In a brief flash of candor, Mr. Baker replied: "About as clearly as I can see Mount Elbrus."

After Mr. Baker's three trips around the Middle East in seven weeks, it is apparent that, while the *road to peace may remain obscure*, several other things should be crystal clear.

The first is that his entire effort to engineer a diplomatic breakthrough between Arabs and Israelis *may be based on a false premise: that the* defeat of Iraq in the Gulf war has opened a new "window of opportunity" to settle this age-old conflict.

To begin with, as long as President Saddam Hussein of Iraq remains in power, the war is not over in the eyes of the Arabs or the Israelis, and both still have their eyes more on him than each other.

Neither the Israeli government nor the Israeli public is in the mood to make any serious concessions to the Palestinians, who supported Mr. Hussein during the Gulf war, as he launched Scud missile attacks against Israel.

Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other Gulf states, who winked at Israel during the war and hinted that after Iraq was defeated they might adopt a new stand toward Israel, have shown no such inclination.

They already alienated their Muslim religious communities by siding with the Americans against Iraq, and they do not need to court more trouble

NEWS ANALYSIS

by warming up to Israel, or by giving Mr. Hussein a propaganda tool with which to attack them.

Throughout his travels, Mr. Baker tried to get the Jordanians, the Syrians and the Saudis to make positive statements toward Israel to help induce Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to be more forthcoming. What did he get?

When King Hussein of Jordan was asked what confidence-building gestures he might be prepared to make toward Israel to lessen tensions, he cited only the fact that Jordan had not joined Iraq in attacking Israel — not exactly something that will induce the Israelis to trade land for peace.

Mr. Baker left Israel on Friday saying that he did not know whether he would be coming back, and making clear that the Israelis had not given him the answers he needed to convene a peace conference.

On Friday morning, he had met with Foreign Minister David Levy, who offered several concessions to help make a peace conference possible. Then Mr. Baker went to see Mr. Shamir, who took almost all of them back, officials said.

On Sunday, Mr. Shamir publicly rejected a U.S. plan, endorsed by Mr. Levy, for a conference that would reconvene periodically to review progress instead of being a single meeting that would then give way to direct negotiations between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

Speaking of the notion of a continuing conference, Mr. Shamir said, "We are opposed to that because if there are subsequent sessions of the same meeting or conference, we'll never get to direct negotiations."

The second revelation of Mr. Baker's travels is that neither the Arabs nor the Israelis have shown a commitment to making a realistic peace conference possible. *That would mean adopting flexible* positions to make it easy for the adversaries to come to the peace table rather than impossible.

The Israelis want the Palestinians to come on the *condition that they abandon their most cherished* political positions: that is, agree not to mention the Palestine Liberation Organization and agree that Palestinians who are residents of East Jerusalem be barred from the talks, because otherwise it might imply that Jerusalem is negotiable.

The Arabs want Israel to agree before the conference starts to trade land for peace, but are unwilling to even hint at what peace might consist of. Before Mr. Baker met with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, the Saudi monarch was asked a simple question: Since the Saudis do not want to come to the peace conference with Israel, would they be prepared to *enter into direct talks with the Israelis* on the side, dealing with such regional issues as water use, arms control and economic development?

He replied: "Our ardent hope is that peace is achieved in this region. This is the important thing. It is important that we not move ahead of ourselves in these things."

This leads to the third point made clear by Mr. Baker's travels: There is no such thing as a politically painless peace process.

"So far, the United States has been trying to make peace in a politically low-cost fashion," said Stephen P. Cohen, president of the Center for Middle East Peace and Economic Cooperation in Montreal and an expert on the peace process. "They have tried to coax the Saudis and other Arabs instead of saying: 'Look, we saved you against Iraq. We invested enormous assets to do so, and now we expect something *in return vis-à-vis* Israel.'"

On the Israeli side, Mr. Cohen added, it means being willing to state publicly when, where and why the Shamir government is not being serious or reasonable in meeting even the minimum Arab conditions for a peace conference, even if that means a tough public debate with American Jewish leaders and within Israel.

Administration officials insist that if Israelis and American Jews understood how little was being asked of Mr. Shamir's government to make a peace conference possible, they would be shocked.

When Mr. Baker left Israel abruptly on Friday after the sudden death of his mother, it was clear that he was leaning toward such shock therapy. He indicated that the Israelis were not being forthcoming and that, as a result, he and President George Bush were going to reassess their whole approach.

The betting is still that Mr. Baker will go back for one last swing, but, before he does, a little more preparatory shock therapy *to both sides may be in* the offing.

Bush Seeks to Curb Mideast Arms Sales

By Ann Devroy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President George Bush plans to unveil an arms-control initiative for the Middle East next month that will include a ban on the sale of ballistic missiles with ranges greater than 90 miles and an offer to destroy unilaterally all U.S. chemical weapons, senior administration officials said.

The initiative comes after several weeks of debate among various cabinet agencies and consultations with such major arms suppliers to the region as Britain, France, China and the Soviet Union.

Several arms suppliers have resisted any moves to limit sales, and without their cooperation Mr. Bush's proposal would stand little chance of slowing the spread of arms in the region.

The president's planned proposal is the first concrete policy initiative since the Gulf war to help define what Mr. Bush calls a new world order.

Final decisions on the package will not be made until this week, officials said, but these are among the proposals:

- A moratorium on the sale of ballistic missiles that can travel farther than 90 miles (145 kilometers). Some administration officials have *opposed trying even for a limited* moratorium, saying it would be virtually impossible to gain agreement on such a ban from supplying countries or enforce it. Efforts to control the spread of ballistic missiles in the Middle East would be further complicated by Israel's ability to make its own ballistic missile with a range of 1,000 miles.
- An announcement that the United States will destroy its stockpile of chemical weapons by 2002 as an inducement to other nations to move forward on talks under way in Geneva on banning the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons.

This provision represents a reversal of Mr. Bush's decision in 1989 to retain at least 2 percent of the U.S. poison gas stockpile until all other countries capable of making chemical weapons agree to eliminate them. That position had been influenced by the idea that some U.S. chemical arms might be needed to deter or fight such rogue nations as Iraq. But many officials now say the U.S. triumph over Iraq using only conventional arms disproved the idea that a residual poison gas stockpile is needed.

- Greater use of a "suppliers group" of nations to exchange information, monitor sales and perhaps impose further limits. The United States, Britain, France, China and the Soviet Union account for more than 90 percent of arms sales in the region.

Another piece of the package *that is under consideration would* be a ban on construction of nuclear research and processing plants. A senior official said consultations with allies had left the United States "with the clear signal this won't fly" because Israel already has such facilities. Nonetheless, the White House has not formally *ruled out such a ban*, he said.

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'Lost' Marines Do a Slow Burn in Desert

By Edward A. Gargan
New York Times Service

KUWAIT — On Hill 99 somewhere west of Kuwait City, perspiration glistened on Duane McGary's forehead as he crouched over and squeezed into his "hooch," a hole scooped in the sand covered by a heavy green tarpulin.

"I dug this out on Feb. 28," he said. "Been here ever since."

His large fingers moved over his possessions, caressing the remaining tangible reminders of a world beyond this hill: a small clock, a Bible, a *favorite cup*.

"And these here," he said as he touched a cork-sized borehole in the sand wall across from his cot, "those are rat holes. Don't worry, *the rats only come out at night.*"

Corporal McGary and the roughly 1,000 other Marine reservists on Hill 99 consider themselves in effect the lost battalion of the Gulf war.

They stormed into Kuwait on Feb. 22, one day before the official start of the ground war against Iraq. In no time, as they tell it, they *captured* 230 Iraqi prisoners, *swept* north and on Feb. 28 triumphantly occupied Hill 99, in the process winning an award for best combat reserve unit.

They have not moved since, slowly baking in the sun, hoping to go home but apparently neglected by the chain of command.

"We have no purpose," Corporal McGary said. "We have *no ammunition*. We call ourselves the lost boys."

"We really don't know what our mission is," said Major Joe Galdis, who had the words "Kuwait, Therefore I Wait" hand-lettered on his green T-shirt.

"The colonel at regiment said we are here to hold a dagger at Saddam Hussein's throat," he said. "I think we're holding a volleyball at Saddam Hussein's throat. Three times they've told us we'd be home in 7 to 14 days. They tell us this every 7 to 14 days."

Part of the Marines' problem seems to be that nobody knows where they are. A public affairs officer for another group of Marines became confused when he tried to find Hill 99; only *after getting directions did he manage to locate* the desolate drumlin of sand.

More than half of the 550,000 American troops who were once in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and southern Iraq have gone home. About 5,000 U.S. soldiers are leaving the region every day, and the hope is to get all of the combat troops out by July and all the equipment and ammunition out by January, U.S. military officials said.

But on Hill 99, the prospects of the 3d Battalion, 23d Marines seeing the bayou country of Louisiana, home to many of them, seems to be receding.

In the nine weeks since they arrived, the Marines have fabricated a gymnasium out of a patch of sand, now littered with barbells made from poles and cement-filled buckets or gas bottles filled with sand. At midday, the gym was silent.

The Marines also excavated an open-air amphitheater from the hill, big enough to seat 250.

A television and video player that made it *through the ground war just finished the 10th* showing of Julia Roberts in "Pretty Woman."

But the sandstorms that are becoming more frequent are beginning to fill in the seating area, *and the circuitry on the television needs clean*ing again.

Like a monk's tonsure, a three-kilometer (two-mile) sand berm circles the base of Hill 99, marking the line beyond which the Marines cannot go.

Warrant Officer Dudley Garidel, a certified public accountant in the Louisiana legislature, surveyed his hilltop and sighed: "The question is, Why are we here? If we had a mission, we'd sit here till hell freezes over. But nobody believes we have a mission. The regular army is paid to do this. Why are the reserves doing this? Does it make any sense?"

An officer appeared, his eyes rimmed by fatigue and boredom.

"First we were in Desert Shield," he said, declining to be identified. "Then we were in Desert Storm. Now we're in Desert Calm, and we're wondering what's going on."

Summer is beginning its long siege here, with temperatures now hitting 115 degrees Fahrenheit (46 centigrade), soon to be much higher.

Warrant Officer Garidel, swaddled in a thick jungle camouflage uniform, despaired. "Yesterday we got into black flag conditions," he said, "which means higher than 90 degrees by seven in the morning. We've been averaging about six to seven heat cases at the infirmary a day. I don't know what we're going to do."

IRAQ: *Hussein Still Omnipresent*

(Continued from page 1)

spite from the capital's current heat wave.

The government, anxious to keep a lid on further unrest, chose Mr. Hussein's birthday to provide some material relief for war-weary citizens. For the first time since before the war, gasoline rationing was lifted, and traffic jams returned to the streets of Baghdad.

People lined up as early as midnight Saturday to fill their tanks, and by Sunday afternoon the smell of exhaust fumes and the cacophony of mindless horn honking were in the air.

Although food and other goods *have soared in cost*, gasoline has fallen to prewar price levels now that several oil refineries have returned to operation. During the war gasoline was scarcely available, and since the cease-fire Iraqi drivers had been limited to 30 liters (8 gallons) every 20 days.

The government announced last week that Iraqis would be free to travel abroad as of May 15. But questions still abound over who will receive exit visas and how much money they will be allowed to take abroad at a time when Iraq is suffering from a serious shortage of hard currency.

The United Nations Security Council ended all restrictions on food imports earlier this month, and now Iraqi markets are filled with eggs, canned goods, fruit, vegetables and meat.

But the country is still not allowed to sell its oil abroad, and the currency shortage has caused prices *on the free market to rise beyond* the means of most families.

The government was starting to apply a ration system that will enable families to meet some of their basic needs at prices that existed before the occupation of Kuwait began in August. But several Iraqis said that these provisions were not sufficient and that they were forced to pay exorbitant prices on the free market to find enough food for their families.

Meat costs seven times as much as it did before the war. Such staples as rice, sugar, tea, flour and cooking oil were readily available, but at prices that many could not afford because Iraqi salaries have not kept pace with the inflation caused by the trade embargo and diversion of domestic resources into the war effort.

UN and Red Cross workers in Baghdad said the danger of epidemics had passed in the capital now that water purification measures had been put into effect;

But impure water and disease still plagued the south of the country, and hospitals in Basra were jammed with children suffering from typhoid and cholera.

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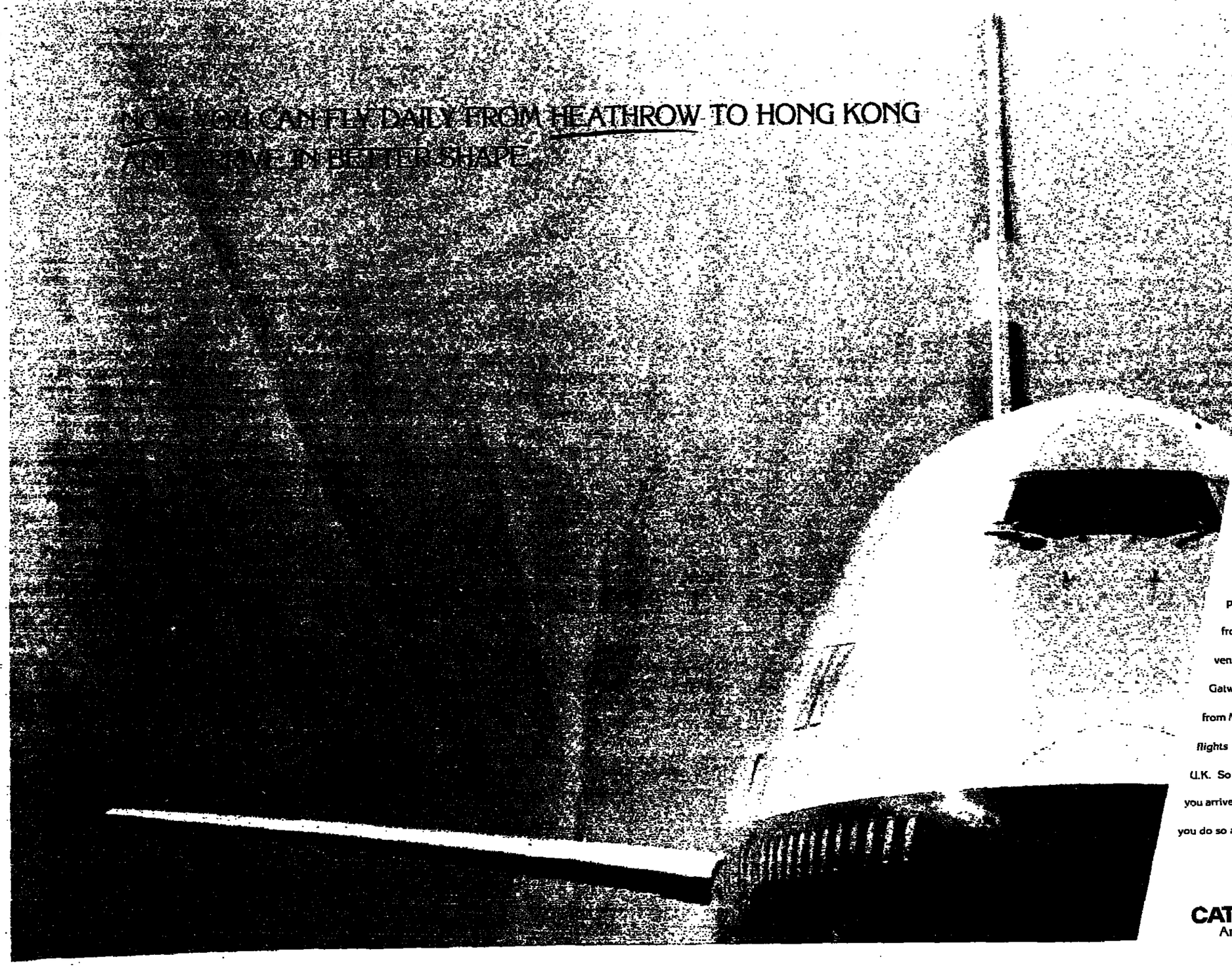

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From Flour to Soap, China Raises Prices of Staple Goods Substantially

Reuters

BEIJING — China announced steep price increases on staple foods Sunday, saying they were necessary because of subsidies that have quadrupled in 10 years.

Under the change, the price of flour climbed by 54 percent and vegetable oil by 108 percent. The prices of all goods made from these products, including cakes, noodles and even soap, also went up.

Quoted by the Xinhua news agency, the government said the increases were necessary because "unreasonable prices" had added to the state's financial burden.

■ Anger Among Workers

Lena H. Sun of The Washington Post reported earlier from Beijing:

As word of the price rises got out, many workers said they were angry despite a modest wage subsidy to help relieve the financial strain.

"The government has raised prices more than 100 percent on some foods, but I've gotten less than a 5 percent raise," said a manual worker in the capital. "How can we be anything but angry?"

For years, authorities have kept the prices of such basics as rice and cooking oil artificially low to preserve social stability. Now subsidies for food, housing and transportation account for nearly a third of the national budget.

The price increases, which will have only a limited effect on China's growing budget deficit, come at a time when the government feels it has enough control over the populace to prevent consumer anger from erupting into social unrest.

Unhappiness over economic conditions, including runaway inflation, was a key factor in demonstrations that ended with an army crackdown in June 1989.

The situation in China contrasts with that in the Soviet Union, where prices on a wide range of goods were doubled and tripled this month and where consumers reacted with anger, resignation and mass protests and strikes.

"We realize that most workers will be angered by the price rises," said a Communist Party official at a medium-sized factory. "But with the tight security conditions in Beijing now, we don't expect anyone to openly protest."

The decision shows cautious commitment by the capital to economic change by trying to bring prices closer to their real costs, according to one Western economist.

The increases come on the heels of a decision last week to alter partly the practice of forcing workers to buy treasury bonds to help finance the deficit.

"These are two rather healthy signals" regarding the government's attitude toward change, the economist said.

To soften the price rises, each worker will receive a wage subsidy of 6 yuan (about $1.13) a month. Most urban workers earn from 100 yuan to 200 yuan monthly, and spend much of it on food.

Many urban workers had been disgruntled over the cost of consumer goods. Since late last year, China has raised prices for sugar, coal, milk, public transportation and postage.

In Beijing, fares for taxis, the most commonly used transportation for medical emergencies, will go up by 67 to 75 percent on Wednesday, and party officials said the prices of meat, eggs, beer, cake and cookies were scheduled to go up soon.

The central government buys grain from peasants at low prices and sells it to city residents at even lower prices. Official figures indicate that the state spends 12 times more on grain consumption than on grain production.

HAVENS: *Refugees Blocked*

(Continued from page 1)

pass and who must stay behind — all suggests a place with its own history, rules, rivalries and grievances that are beyond the understanding of the Western newcomers who have come here to help.

"Our job is to assist in the emergency, and we come up against an obstacle," said Colonel Jean Le Roy, a French Army doctor, recounting the difficulties he has had over the past few days in convincing Pesh Merga leaders at a roadblock in Der Ashish to allow through sick children to be ferried to the French-run hospital in Zakhu, 24 kilometers away.

"We want to be useful," he said. "We want to get things done. But there are things that happen here that are from a very different world."

Every day a white Mercedes pulls up outside the command headquarters of Major General Jay Garner, the U.S. Army officer who is in charge of the allied forces inside northern Iraq, on the eastern flank of Zakhu. And Nushwan Danoun, a three-star Iraqi general, emerges for a discussion with the major general. Problems are laid out, requests are made and sometimes orders are given, according to an official who has been present, but the sessions are polite and often produce the desired results.

When the Iraqis left behind a large contingent of security policemen in Zakhu last week, apparently in violation of the understanding that they would withdraw from the area, General Garner insisted to General Danoun that they leave. But he canceled plans for the Royal Marines to round up and disarm the police at gunpoint, instead giving General Danoun several days to obtain compliance from the government in Baghdad.

It seems to have worked. There were no security policemen visible on the streets of Zakhu on Sunday, and the town began to come alive again with many shops reopening and people freely plying the main streets.

"Garner is right on target," a U.S. civilian official said. "He's got a second sense on when to cool it and wait a couple of days to let the situation clarify."

The Pesh Merga problem appears far more complex, however, in part because the allies are not dealing with one central authority but rather with groups of interlocking yet competing forces. Masoud Barzani's Kurdish Democratic Party appears to dominate the area around Zakhu, yet the more extremist, Marxist-oriented Kurdistan Workers' Party also has fighters and political influence in the area.

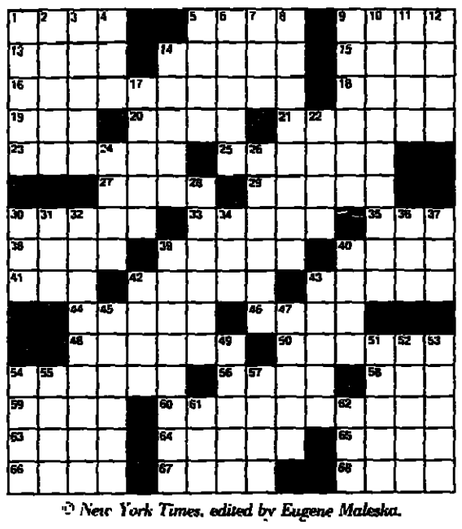
The workers' party has been waging a separatist guerrilla war against Turkey as well as Iraq.

ACROSS

1 Very large number
5 Goddess of the rainbow
9 Particular
13 Tooth ailment
14 British farm
15 Canonical hour
16 Executive Mansion
18 Kind of skirt
19 Riel part
20 Dealing with a full deck
21 Exercises
23 Builds
25 Vigor
27 Command to Fido
29 Muse of poetry
30 —— Hoople
33 Sidestep
35 Vase on a pedestal
38 "There ought to be ——!"
39 Collect
40 In mid-Atlantic
41 Actress MacGraw
42 Having an inclination
43 Devoutness
44 Find out
46 Act
48 Beset
50 Window coverings
54 Korea, to the Japanese
56 Waste allowance
58 Uraeus
59 Moue
60 —— effect (atmospheric heating phenomenon)
63 Church part
64 Roof edges
65 Words of understanding
66 Prophet
67 Fixed Easter eggs
68 Afford

DOWN

1 Part of a ship's bow
2 Earthy yellow pigment
3 Glisten
4 Vietnamese holiday
5 Mashie, e.g.
6 Rakes
7 Conditions
8 Servant supervisors
9 Arthropod animal
10 Kind of cookie
11 Author Bagnold
12 N.Y.C. baseball team
14 He's on a $10,000 bill
17 Alcohol-acid combination
22 Dies ——
24 Food, in the services
26 Ribbed
28 Defective purchases
30 Ewe said it
31 Everyone
32 "—— Rock," Presley hit
34 Actor Johnson
36 No longer active: Abbr.
37 Kind of sayer
39 Classified
40 Rademès's beloved
42 Whittle
43 Capital of Western Australia
45 March 31, 1991
47 Sir Anthony and Clarissa
49 One of the Allens
51 Temporary inaction
52 Krupp works site
53 Velocity
54 Busy group in early Apr.
55 Famous diamond
57 Thatch material
61 Thornback
62 "Black gold"



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Solution to Friday's Puzzle

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			A	L	E	A	F		A	E	G	E	U	S
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GREENE: *Author May Have Helped End a Dark Era*

(Continued from page 1)

keeper of Haiti's social history and its leading eccentric.

"Graham Greene placed the word Tonton Macoute in the world's vocabulary," Mr. Jolicoeur said, fingering his gold-tipped cane. "In a sense, his work assassinated François Duvalier, but at the same time he created a great love for Haiti. Haiti will never again be confused with Tahiti."

In large measure because of the novel's depiction of the hotel — Mr. Greene likened it to a Charles Addams drawing — Richard Morse, the present manager of the Oloffson, has more guests than the three taken care of by the novel's central character, Mr. Brown.

Still, tourism remains sick in Haiti, a victim of decades of violence and instability.

"It is fitting that Greene should have died now," said Mr. Morse, a 34-year-old American who took over the defunct hotel four years ago. "He was the one who exposed the horrors of Haiti. Now things are changing; his work has been done."

Mr. Greene's portrait of Haiti loosely covered the events of 1963, when foreign embassies filled with political refugees as Mr. Duvalier, who was soon to proclaim himself president for life, engaged in a violent witch-hunt.

By one count, 196 Haitians, including many close Duvalier collaborators, were killed by the Macoutes in the month of May alone.

In a celebrated incident, an army lieutenant was named chief suspect after shots were fired at the dictator's children as they left school one day.

The officer, François Benoit, was named simply because he was known as an accomplished marksman. He escaped the country, but five members of his family were machine-gunned, and their houses were set afire.

Mr. Greene's fictionalized renderings of Haiti's real-life terror, as well as his journalistic accounts of the repression in publications like The New Republic and Paris-Match, earned him the burning enmity of Mr. Duvalier.

"Once he got to Haiti and found Papa Doc, his hatred was considerable, but never greater than Papa Doc's hatred for him," said Norman Sherry, Mr. Greene's biographer, who was himself interrogated years later while visiting Haiti to research the author's life.

Mr. Duvalier tried to counter the publication of "The Comedians" with a tract published abroad titled "Graham Greene Unmasked," in which the author was denounced as "a cretin, a stool pigeon, sadistic, unbalanced, perverted, a perfect ignoramous, lying to his heart's content, the shame of proud and noble England, a spy, a drug addict and a torturer."

When a movie was made of "The Comedians," a newly enraged Mr. Duvalier successfully sued Mr. Greene in France for defamation, but was awarded only one franc.

Acquaintances of Mr. Greene say that even as his attentions shifted to other region targets — like Nicaragua, where he donated royalties to the Sandinistas, and to Panama, where he struck up a friendship with General Omar Torrijos Herrera, the former head of the national guard — he continued to follow events in Haiti with a keen interest long after the last of three visits in 1963.

Bernard Diederich, the author and veteran Time magazine correspondent who toured Haiti with Mr. Greene and later introduced him to General Torrijos, said that in a letter last November Mr. Greene wrote enthusiastically of the candidacy of the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the Roman Catholic liberation theologist who in December won Haiti's first democratic elections.

Winnie Mandela Loses Vote

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KIMBERLEY, South Africa — Winnie Mandela lost an election for a senior African National Congress post in a test of her standing in the anti-apartheid movement, the South African Press Association reported Sunday.

Mrs. Mandela, wife of the ANC deputy president, Nelson Mandela, was defeated in a secret ballot Saturday for the presidency of the congress's Women's League. The winner, Gertrude Shope, won 400 votes to Mrs. Mandela's 196.

The contest, which was expected to be close, swung against Mrs. Mandela when a third candidate withdrew in favor of Mrs. Shope.

The election took place at the league's first legally held national congress in this diamond-mining town in the north of Cape Province.

Mrs. Mandela and two others are on trial in Johannesburg on charges of kidnapping and assaulting a man and three youths at her home in Soweto in 1988. The three deny the charges. *(Reuters, AFP)*

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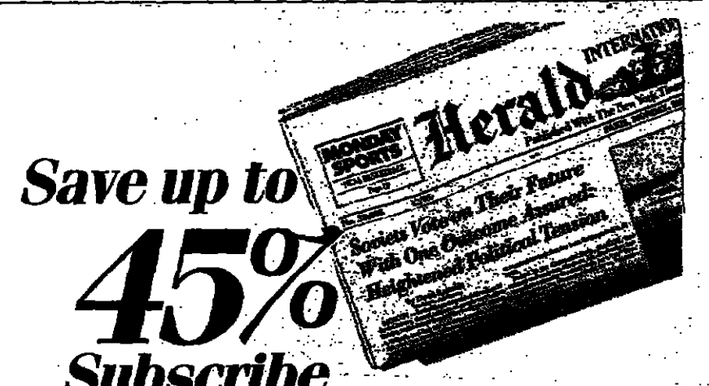

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

EUROBONDS

Commission's Comments Provoke Bankers' Rage

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Was it simply a bad case of foot-in-mouth syndrome? Or was the EC Commission baring its true colors, of a control-hungry bureaucracy mistrustful of the hurly-burly of free markets? Suspecting the latter, bankers in London were outraged at the Commission's suggestion last week that European government issuers of Ecu bonds organize their activity so as to avoid a flood of paper hitting the market all at once, as happened earlier this year.

"It's just the kind of heavy-handed bureaucratic interference that hangs like a nightmare over a unified Europe," charged the managing director of a London-based investment bank.

Another banker snapped, "The Commission doesn't know what it's talking about. The problem is not who determines the volume of business — that's what markets are for. The real problem is mispriced issues that don't sell."

EC officials expressed fears about flooding the market with Ecu paper.

Bankers were unwilling to be identified in print as criticizing the Commission, especially at a time when the Brussels-based executive body of the Community is in the midst of drafting an important directive on investment services and banks are actively lobbying for wording favorable to their interests.

Commission officials quoted by Reuters insisted that they were not suggesting forming a cartel to regulate the booming market in Ecu debt, but they did express fears that without some coordination there might be a danger of flooding the market.

Reuters said that the Commission wanted the main issuers of Ecu bonds to "pick up the telephone" and consult, presumably to avoid a repeat of the mid-February and early March experience, when within a three-week period the market was flooded.

Britain was first off the mark with 2.5 billion Ecu of 10-year paper and was followed by 1.25 billion of five-year paper from Belgium, 650 million Ecu of 10-year bonds from the European Investment Bank, 2.5 billion Ecu of 20-year debt from Italy and 1 billion Ecu from the EC itself, equally divided into five- and seven-year maturities.

Within three weeks, those five issuers raised 7.9 billion Ecu, an amount equal to one-third of all the money borrowed in that currency during all of 1990.

SINCE THE Community was the last of the EC sovereign or supranational borrowers to tap the market, its objection to crowding the market appears odd. The real complaint, London bankers believe, is that the twin EC issues were not well received. In the bankers' view, that failure was not due to the market's being awash with five- and seven-year paper but stemmed from the Commission's rigid and old-fashioned method of setting terms on its bonds, which resulted in the two issues being mispriced.

The EC had put the two issues out for competitive bidding, soliciting terms from 20 (some say as many as 40) banks and accepted the two that provided the lowest cost.

"Competitive bidding may be suitable for corporate issuers, who borrow smaller sums, but is an unhealthy method for governments to use," says Hans-Jorg Rudloff, chairman of Credit Suisse First Boston, the bank that won the mandate to arrange the EC's five-year issue.

In his view, frequent issuers seeking large financing have to "avoid unhealthy competition among banks" that results when competitive bids are sought.

The EC requested that the bids stand for four hours while it decided which to accept, and in the interim the market moved adversely — meaning the bonds were mispriced when the accepted terms were announced.

"As constant borrowers, sovereign and supranational issuers should be indifferent" to whether they get the lowest possible terms on any single issue since they average out their costs by their frequent recourse to the market.

Instead of seeking competitive bids, Mr. Rudloff says, the Community should adopt the method used in the major markets for distributing domestic paper and auction new issues.

An auction system provides its own order, he adds. Notification of intent to seek bids "establishes a natural queue" for potential issuers. "Knowing beforehand" the amount and maturity of paper to come, "the market can adjust to a level where the volume can be handled. An auction gives the right price and everyone can bid where the market is."

As for last week's statement from the Community, Mr. Rudloff observed, "The spirit is right, but as they are not practitioners they don't understand where the solutions are."

Bankers also criticized the way Spain approached the market last week when it raised 1 billion Ecu. Its five-year issue carried a coupon of 9 percent and was priced at 99.70 to yield 9.08 percent,

See BONDS, Page 9

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

April 26

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam					Not Available						
Brussels	35.085	60.0725	20.565	6.096	2.7047 *	18.2565	—	24.44	0.2605	31.1625	33.708 *
Frankfurt	1.7507	2.958	—	0.2945	0.1355 *	0.8877	4.863 *	1.1875	1.2665 *	1.5385	1.625 *
London (a)	1.687	—	2.9532	9.9771	2,183.80	3.3292	60.725	2.4931	233.805	1.9478	181.86
Madrid	107.817	182.211	61.592	18.257	8.335 *	54.782	2.9951	73.121	78.242 *	93.622	—
Milan	1,292.15	2,185.50	738.57	218.97	—	655.80	35.923	877.05	9.375	1,123.20	11.997
New York (b)	—	1.6865 a	1.7515	5.9085	1,295.00	1.972	36.01	1.477	138.30	1.1522	108.80
Paris	5.904	9.98	3.3725	—	0.4567 *	2.995	0.1641	4.0025	4.28 *	5.13	5.478 *
Tokyo	137.88	233.44	78.92	23.48	0.117	70.87	3.8304	94.13	—	119.57	1.2825
Toronto	1.1532	1.9471	0.6587	0.1951	0.891 *	0.5849	3.186 *	0.7811	0.8334 *	—	1.868 *
Zurich	1.4835	2.4971	0.8437	0.2503	0.1143 *	0.7493	4.3035 *	—	1.07 *	1.2875	1.3737 *
1 ECU	1.178	1.9871	2.0822	6.9509	1,522.79	2.333	42.4864	1.737	162.628	1.3565	127.913
1 SDR	1.334	0.7899	2.3354	7.8759	1,723.86	2.6305	48.8087	1.9640	183.892	1.5364	145.128

Closings in Amsterdam, London and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York closing rates, Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	9853.0	Greek drac.	189.25	Mex. peso	2995.01	S. Afr. rand	2.781
Austral. $	1.2862	Hong Kong $	7.795	N. Zealand $	1.7065	Soviet ruble*	0.5955
Austr. schil.	12.29	Indian rupee	20.284	Norw. krone	6.7935	Swed. krona	6.2305
Brazil cruz.	239.10	Indo. rupiah	1915.01	Phil. peso	27.15	Taiwan $	26.89
Chinese yuan*	5.2721	Irish £	0.6542	Port. escudo	150.35	Thai baht	25.65
Danish krone	6.677	Israeli shek.	2.2446	Saudi riyal	3.75	Turkish lira	2842.00
Egypt. pound	3.1866	Kuwaiti dinar	3.48	Sing. $	1.774	UAE dirham	3.6727
Fin. markka	4.077	Malay. ring.	2.758	S. Kor. won	724.70	Venez. boliv.	54.90

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate).*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6797	1.6726	1.6647	Canadian dollar	1.1572	1.1602	1.1631
Deutsche mark	1.7544	1.7606	1.7655	Japanese yen	138.36	138.56	138.73
Swiss franc	1.4771	1.4820	1.4862				

Sources: NMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes

United States	April 26	April 19	Ch'ge
DJ Indus.	2,912.38	2,965.59	—1.79 %
DJ Util.	209.82	212.65	—1.33 %
DJ Trans.	1,166.08	1,172.07	—0.51 %
S & P 100	358.91	365.10	—1.70 %
S & P 500	379.02	388.46	—2.43 %
S & P Ind	449.86	461.13	—2.45 %
NYSE Cp	207.27	210.23	—1.41 %
Britain			
FTSE 100	2,471.30	2,522.30	—2.02 %
FT 30	1,939.40	1,980.40	—2.07 %
Japan			
Nikkei 225	26,124.	26,542.	—1.57 %
West Germany			
DAX	1,623.81	1,599.37	+ 1.53 %
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	3,425.80	3,467.40	—1.13 %
World			
MSCIP	505.30	524.80	—3.72 %

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

Money Rates

United States	April 26	April 19
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Prime rate	8¾/9	8¾/9
Federal funds rate	5⅝	5 13/16
Japan		
Discount	6.00	6.00
Call money	8⅛	8 5/32
3-month interbank	7 15/16	7⅞
West Germany		
Lombard	9.00	9.00
Call money	9.00	8.85
3-month interbank	9.15	9.15
Britain		
Bank base rate	12.00	12.00
Call money	12.00	11 13/16
3-month interbank	11⅞	11 25/32

Gold	April 26	April 19	Ch'ge
London p.m. fix $	353.25	356.15	—0.81 %

G-7 Plans to Aid the Poorest Debtors

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — A "substantial" new initiative to help the poorest debtor countries restore economic growth will be launched by the seven major industrial democracies at their mid-July summit meeting in London, highly placed European officials say.

The plan, still on the drawing boards, would allow the creditor governments of the so-called Paris Club to write off 66 percent, or two-thirds, of their total claims on severely indebted low-income nations. The main creditor countries have all agreed in principle that action is needed to slash the debt in this group, according to senior European officials associated with the drafting of the new plan.

However, they say, the size of cuts in debt and debt service and the technical terms and procedures are still being discussed. The final decisions will be made by the leaders of the Group of Seven — Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States — when they meet for their annual economic summit in July.

The Gulf crisis and the 50 percent rise in oil prices in the second half of last year dealt a blow to the economies of debt-ridden countries and increased political pressures for a reduction of debt and debt service — the repayment of principal and interest charges.

The Paris Club broke new ground in this respect this month, when it completed a 50 percent write-off of Poland's $33 billion of official debt. Egypt, a key member of the U.S.-led coalition in the Gulf, is expected to benefit from a similar deal by the end of May.

But these are special cases that will not serve as precedents for other big debtors, like those of Latin America, which owe two-thirds of their debt to commercial banks, Paris Club negotiators say.

The Brady Plan, proposed by U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady in March 1989, has offered these countries a market-based debt-reduction instrument backed by funds from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank on the condition that they pursue economic restructuring. So far, only five out of 19 debtors eligible — Mexico, the Philippines, Costa Rica, Venezuela and Morocco — have clinched deals with creditor banks on this basis.

The new plan is intended to meet the special problems of the poorest debtors, 26 countries, almost all of them in sub-Saharan Africa, with a total debt put at $116 billion by the World Bank. That is less than a tenth of overall Third World debt, which reached an estimated $1.34 trillion at the end of last December. But this group owes nearly 70 percent of its debt to official creditors, mainly Paris Club governments.

Despite a first major debt-relief package for these countries worked out at the G-7 summit in Toronto three years ago, they remain unable to meet obligations fully because of poverty and the weakness of their economic structures, experts say. In 1989, they paid barely 40 percent of their scheduled debt service of $8.5 billion.

The main novelty of the new initiative is that the Paris Club will restructure the entire debt in one single operation rather than focusing on payments falling due over a "consolidation period" of 12 to 18 months.

R&D, Japan-Style, Wins U.S. Converts

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Sadaaki Nanai says it took him a while to realize that research and development work in Rochester, New York, where Eastman Kodak Co. has its headquarters, is very different from research and development in Yokohama, the Japanese industrial center where he opened Kodak's new research laboratory two years ago.

In Rochester, Kodak's researchers rely heavily on technicians to perform much of the laboratory work, freeing scientists and engineers to think about the results.

When the basic research is done, the work is turned over to a development team responsible for translating it into new Kodak products. Except in rare cases, Kodak's U.S. researchers do not visit customers.

"Rochester is discovery-driven," said Mr. Nanai, a veteran of Citizen WatchCo. and several other Japanese enterprises, of Kodak's American ways. "Visiting customers doesn't help you make discoveries."

So the first thing that Mr. Nanai and Tom Kelly, a Kodak executive who is head of research for the company's Japan operation, do when Japanese researchers come back from orientation trips to Rochester is to ask them how they liked the United States and tell them to forget much of what they saw.

"They all come back wanting technicians, and we tell them, 'Absolutely not.' The essence of research in Japan is to put your best people in the laboratory, where they can see the unexpected first-hand. We want them visiting customers all the time, so they can see what the market needs."

Mr. Nanai is trying an experiment in Yokohama that is still rare among U.S. companies: To conduct serious research in Japan, Japanese-style, and then transfer the method, and some of the spartan culture, back to the United States.

Among others trying the same experiment are large companies like International Business Machines, Hewlett-Packard and Texas Instruments, and smaller ones like the Dow Corning Corp. and Applied Materials Inc.

It is a path fraught with friction — mostly between the established laboratories in the United States and the upstarts in Japan — and frustration over high expenses and competition for talent, which often is gobbled up by Japanese competitors.

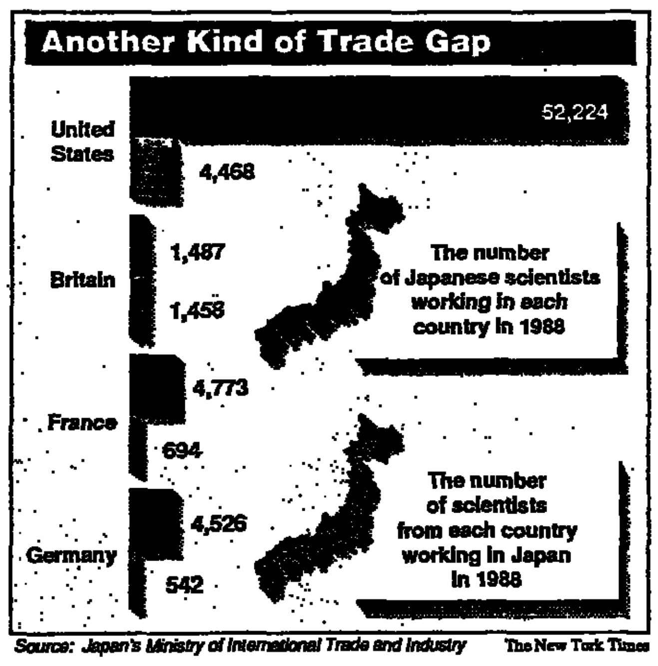
But the converts contend that in many technologies the center of gravity has moved across the Pacific, that not being here is a near-certain formula for being blindsided by new technologies and, soon after, the products that contain them.

Until just a few years ago, what most U.S. companies called research in Japan was often the tailoring of existing products to fit the Japanese market — replacing a 120-volt transformer with a 100-volt one, moving a steering wheel or packaging products with Japanese-language instructions.

That is still the approach of most U.S. companies, although it is one that increasingly looks shortsighted. "It presumes that the best technology is in the United States," said Nobuo Mii, a senior executive of IBM Japan. "Often times, that is not the case."

This year, Mr. Mii must prove his point. IBM is moving much its research and development for smaller systems, especially laptop

See RESEARCH, Page 9



Source: Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry The New York Times

EC to Set Rules on Japanese Cars

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The EC Commission is to approve Tuesday proposals for handling Japanese car imports once the European Community's single market takes effect after 1992.

In one of the most sensitive trade issues facing the Community, the Commission must devise a plan that will balance demands for protection from EC carmakers with pressure to create an open trading system in which consumers can buy what they want.

Although car industry leaders expect a drop in West European sales this year for the first time since 1984, Japanese manufacturers say they increased car exports to the Community by 13 percent in January.

The Commission is likely to set a transition period during which Japanese car imports — now accounting for more than 10 percent of new cars sold in the Community — could gradually raise their share of the market. The EC car industry lobby group has called for a transition period running until the end of 1999. That is longer than the five to six years that the EC industry commissioner, Martin Bangemann, prefers.

By the end of the period, the lobby group says, Tokyo should still be limited to 15 percent of the EC market and Japanese export growth should "pause" if there were an overall downturn.

Italy and France are the most difficult EC national markets for the Japanese. France, for instance, limits Japanese car sales to 3 percent of its market.

The Commission hopes to take its proposals to a meeting of EC foreign ministers next month before reaching an agreement with Tokyo by July, Commission sources said.

In Argentina, Hopes Stir for Economy

By Nathaniel C. Nash
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — After years of uncontrolled inflation, gyrating political changes and dozens of failed economic plans, Argentines are not quick to express optimism on prospects for serious improvement in the economy.

But slowly and cautiously, businessmen, bankers and economic analysts are beginning to say that a new plan being promoted aggressively by the new economics minister has a chance of working.

Domingo Cavallo, the 44-year-old economist appointed by President Carlos Saúl Menem in January, is the man eliciting the hope. Some traditional skeptics seem impressed, while others point out that the Cavallo plan, like many others, also includes flaws that could be fatal.

The problems it seeks to solve are enormous.

Argentina, rich in natural resources, is the Third World's third-largest debtor, has had two bouts of hyperinflation over the last 18 months and has been in a recession for almost five years. In January, the value of its currency, the austral, plunged 50 percent.

The cornerstone of the plan is a fixing of the currency exchange rate to 10,000 australs to the dollar, plus a new law passed by Congress that prohibits the central bank from printing any new money to cover budget deficits unless it is backed by either gold or foreign currency.

Mr. Cavallo also promises to maintain a budget surplus, by slashing employment — he has already cut 60,000 jobs from government payrolls — by selling money-losing government businesses and by cracking down on tax evasion, often considered one of Argentina's national sports.

While putting the government's house in order, Mr. Cavallo has also started a program to force the country's industry to become more competitive, by slashing import duties to a maximum of 22 percent and by cutting export taxes. He is working on a plan that simplifies the tax structure, while putting considerable pressure on industry not to raise prices.

Mr. Cavallo says the plan will stabilize the business climate, bring

The credibility of Mr. Cavallo's plan has grown in recent weeks as inflation has dropped precipitously and the austral has remained uncharacteristically stable.

inflation down under 10 percent a year and attract large flows of new investment from abroad.

But his plan has no stunning new provisions. The difference between it and others that have failed is its scope and the intensity and influence of its author.

Since becoming economics minister, Mr. Cavallo has been vested with powers that lead many to refer to him as the country's prime minister.

"I'd say that Menem began to be president of this country when he appointed Cavallo as economics minister," said Miguel Angel Broda, one of the country's most prominent economists. "For the first time in 23 years, the government of Argentina is serious about bringing inflation down to a level equal to that of other major industrialized countries. That does not mean that success is for sure, but I'd give it a 70 percent chance to succeed."

Not everyone is convinced. Ricardo Lopez-Murphy, an economist with the Radical Civic Union, the opposition to Mr. Menem's Peronist Party, says the plan could fail for at least two reasons.

One is that he believes that Mr. Cavallo has overestimated his ability to raise tax revenue and balance the country's budget and that once Mr. Cavallo finds he is running deficits, his only alternative will be either to slash even more deeply into government employment or to lower the wages of government workers.

"Can you imagine the effect that it will have if you try to lower the salaries of the police or teachers?" Mr. Lopez-Murphy asked.

He added that by fixing the austral at 10,000 to the dollar, Mr. Cavallo had still greatly overvalued it.

He said that as the country approaches elections in October, the financial markets are going to be highly sensitive to any breakdown in the plan. If Mr. Cavallo is forced to make an adjustment, it could unleash tremendous instability.

But the credibility of Mr. Cavallo's plan has grown in recent weeks as inflation has dropped precipitously and the austral has remained uncharacteristically stable. For the first time in years, prices at the producer level are expected to drop in April.

The markets have expressed their support as interest rates on bank deposits have fallen from more than 200 percent a year to less than 12 percent, and many stocks on the Buenos Aires stock market have almost doubled in value.

Armed with these promising statistics, Mr. Cavallo is now in Washington to meet with the International Monetary Fund on Monday in search of a standby loan of almost $1 billion to give the country some working capital until it can work out a permanent restructuring of its $65 billion in debt.

China and Japan Lash Out at U.S. Trade Citations

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — U.S. trade relations with Asia soured over the weekend, with China issuing a harsh reply Sunday to a U.S. trade citation, and Japan vowing to retaliate if Washington clamps down on Japanese construction firms.

The outcry was prompted by tough stances taken Friday by the Bush administration.

Washington cited China, India and Thailand for pirating U.S. copyrights and patents, which could lead to punitive tariffs on exports to U.S. markets.

The administration also cited Japan for keeping U.S. companies out of its construction market and said it might bar Japanese companies from taking part in federally funded construction projects.

China said Sunday that the United States' citing of Beijing as a leading violator of U.S. copyright law could harm relations. The citation came at a time when already strained U.S.-Chinese relations have worsened with reports of Chinese arms exports and the use of prison labor to make products for export.

"Regardless of the great endeavor China has made, the U.S. government unilaterally exerted pressure on China by using its trade law," the Xinhua news agency said Sunday. "This we can never accept."

Xinhua quoted a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Economics and Trade as saying, "This will produce extremely negative effects on economic and trade cooperation between China and the United States."

Trade relations between Washington and Beijing are already strained over China's most-favored-nation status. President George Bush has until June 3 to ask Congress to renew this status, which gives Chinese exports to the United States preferential tariff treatment. Some members of Congress have demanded that the status be revoked.

The ministry spokesman criticized the United States for trying to impose its standards on other countries. China has done much to protect copyrights and patents, issuing trademark, copyright and patent laws, he said, but the level of a country's development should determine how much protection of intellectual property it can afford.

Last year, China enacted a copyright protection law that will take effect June 1, but U.S. officials have expressed concerns about enforcement.

Carla A. Hills, the U.S. trade representative, said the citation could result in punitive tariffs against China, India and Thailand of up to 100 percent on some of their exports to the United States. She singled China out as the worst offender of the three.

The decision begins a six-month legal process that will determine whether sanctions will be imposed.

In Tokyo, Japanese officials confirmed that if the United States imposes the sanctions, which would bar Japanese construction firms from bidding on many U.S. contracts, Japan will respond by canceling a 1988 agreement on easy access for U.S. construction companies to Japan's market.

Yuji Otsuka, the construction minister, said, "The U.S. decision ruined efforts by the Japanese government to settle the issue."

Meanwhile, India's commerce minister said New Delhi was ready to discuss trade problems with Washington. "We are certainly not happy with the U.S. decision, but I do not think we need to overreact because doors are still open for conciliation and negotiation," the minister, Subramanian Swamy, said Sunday. *(Reuters, AFP, WP)*

Eastern Germany Sees Some Signs of Recovery

Reuters

FRANKFURT — A glimmer of hope is emerging for the crumbling economy in eastern Germany, according to two reports released over the weekend.

German newspapers quoted a report by five major economic institutes as saying that production in eastern Germany could begin to rise in 1992, although it would drop 17.5 percent in 1991. The full report will be released on Monday.

Separately, Munich's Ifo research institute, one of the institutes that compiled the report, said investment in eastern Germany was rising sharply. German companies invested 8.5 billion Deutsche marks ($4.85 billion) in eastern Germany in 1990 and planned to invest 20 billion DM in 1991 and 22 billion DM in 1992, Ifo said.

The institutes said they expected growth in western Germany's economy to slow to 2.5 percent this year from 4.6 percent in 1990. The government has forecast 1991 growth in the west at 2.5 to 3 percent.

But inflation is likely to average 3.5 percent this year, up from 2.7 percent in 1990, pushed higher by tax increases that are to take effect in July, the institutes said.

The institutes warned that the situation in eastern Germany remains difficult and that unemployment is expected to rise further.

One-third of the east's nine million workers are already either unemployed or maintained on company payrolls with state funds while doing little or no work.

The institutes said a lasting recovery was possible only if companies, workers and local authorities seized the initiative.

Otto Lambsdorff, the head of the Free Democratic Party, backed this view. The report showed the need to continue cutting subsidies in eastern Germany, Mr. Lambsdorff said.

But Ingrid Matthäus-Meier, the finance expert for the opposition Social Democratic Party, criticized the report. "It offers no concrete proposals for the recovery in the east of Germany," she told the Welt am Sonntag newspaper.

Sharp Fall In Tool Orders

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Machine tool orders, a key indicator of U.S. economic health, fell sharply in March, down 22.7 percent from a year earlier and 16.2 percent lower than in February, the Association for Manufacturing Technology said in a report to be released Monday.

Machine tools, which cut or shape metal, are used in the manufacture of goods ranging from weapons and aircraft to consumer items, such as refrigerators and cars. Although the market for machine tools is relatively small, its level of activity can provide clues to the health of manufacturing and the economy generally.

The level fell sharply in March to $205.45 million, down 22.7 percent from a year earlier and 16.2 percent from $245.15 million in February.

Despite the decline in orders, Albert Moore, the association's president, took an optimistic view, saying that orders in the first three months of the year were still running close to last year's level.

In the first quarter, new machine tool orders totaled $650.45 million, compared with $661.70 million in the first quarter last year.

"We think it illustrates the improving competitiveness of the U.S. machine tool industry," Mr. Moore said in a statement.

Foreign orders totaled $46.40 million in March, a 42.0 percent drop from $80.05 million in February and down 39.2 percent from $76.30 million a year earlier.

Foreign shipments totaled $42.05 million in March, up 24 percent from $33.90 million in February but off slightly from $42.65 million a year earlier.

The Commerce Department reported Friday that the U.S. economy had shrunk in almost all sectors in the first quarter — making nine months of recession — with little evidence of a recovery. The first-quarter decline in the annual rate of gross national product was 2.8 percent.

The government also reported a 5.5 percent increase in inflation.

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JC GLOBAL FUND
(formerly SIMMS INTERNATIONAL FUND)
SICAV
2, Boulevard Royal, L-2953 LUXEMBOURG
R.C. Luxembourg: B 25302

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders, that the
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
of shareholders of our Company, which will take place at the company's registered office, 2, boulevard Royal, L - 2953 Luxembourg, on May 15, 1991 at 11:00 a.m. for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following agenda:

1. Submission of the Report of the Board of Directors and of the Auditor;
2. Approval of the Statement of Net Assets at December 31, 1990 and the Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31, 1990;
3. Allocation of the net results;
4. Discharge to the Board of Directors;
5. Receipt of and action on nomination of the Directors;
6. Miscellaneous.

Resolution on the agenda of the annual general meeting will require no quorum and will be taken at the majority of the votes expressed by the shareholders present or represented at the Meeting.

In order to attend the meeting of May 15, 1991, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the company or with Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 2, boulevard Royal, L-2953 Luxembourg.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London. Tel: 01 323 11 30. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. April 26

Dollar Straights

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
A I D C	8⅝	96	98	8.86	+96
Asian Dev Bk	11¾	93	108	7.97	+64
Asian Dev Bk	8	96	96¼	8.84	+98
Asian Dev Bk	9⅝	99	104½	9.01	+87
Austro Wheat	9½	93	103⅛	8.09	+82
Australia	11	95	108	8.58	+92
Australia	11½	95	110	8.47	+91
Australia	11⅜	98	113½	9.04	+91
Australia	11¼	00	109½	9.79	+113
Austri Control	8¼	93	101.075	7.47	+41
Austri Control	9⅛	94	103⅛	7.84	+43
Austri Control	12	94	110½	8.45	+91
Austri Control	9	95	102⅝	8.17	+44
Austri Control	9⅝	96	102½	8.72	+51
Austri Control	8½	01	98½	8.74	+53
Austri Postspa	10½	94	106	8.14	+78
Austria	10	98	105	9.01	+90
Austria	11¼	95	108½	8.47	+89
Austria	9⅝	93	103	7.83	+76
Austria	9½	94	102½	8.19	+75
Austria	7⅝	96	96	8.77	+68
Austria	9¼	96	102	8.74	+63
Austria	7¾	97	97⅝	8.33	+36
Austria	8½	00	98¾	8.69	+50
Austria	8½	00	99½	8.68	+59
Austria	8½	03	97¾	8.79	+54
Austria	9⅝	96	104	7.00	+72
B C Hydro	11⅝	93	107½	8.19	+97
B F C E	7¾	93	97⅝	7.62	+51
B F C E	8¾	94	101⅛	7.77	+32
B F C E	9¼	95	103⅝	8.22	+43
B F C E	9⅝	96	103⅝	8.76	+69
B F C E	7½	96	98⅛	8.20	+27
B F C E	7¾	97	98.075	8.17	+19
Belgium	8½	93	101⅛	7.59	+46
Belgium 2	8¼	93	101⅛	7.68	+47
Belgium	8	97	97⅝	8.48	+51
Belgium	9⅝	98	104⅜	8.66	+35
Belgium	9⅝	98	105	8.65	+35
Belgium	9⅝	10	101⅜	8.90	+70
Belgium	9⅝	95	102⅛	8.64	+70
C A E C L	10	93	103¾	8.24	+100
C B A	9¼	93	102⅛	8.13	+93

[Remaining bond tables on this page (further Dollar Straights, Banks & Finance, Global Corporates, Governments/Supranationals, Dollar Zeros, Floating Rate Notes — Deutsche Marks, Pounds, Dollars, Ecus) and the Mutual Funds tables: [illegible]]

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, April 26.

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

NL— No initial sales load. f— Previous day's quote. r— Redemption charge may apply. x— Ex dividend.

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Andrew S. Register

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Skopbank	$100	1994	¼	100.20	—	Over 3-month Libor. Reoffered at par. Noncallable. Fees 0.30%. (Salomon Brothers Int'l.)
Cheltenham & Gloucester Building Society	£125	1995	0.15	100	—	Over 3-month Libor. Reoffered at 99.69. Noncallable. Fees 0.39%. Denominations £10,000. (UBS Phillips & Drew Securities.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Compagnie Bancaire	$250	1994	8¼	101.275	100.10	Reoffered at 100.125. Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (Credit Suisse First Boston.)
Crédit Local de France	$200	1994	7¾	101.038	99.70	Reoffered at 99.85. Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
Kansallis-Osake-Pankki	$200	1995	8½	101.475	99.80	Reoffered at 100.10. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Credit Suisse First Boston.)
Landeskreditbank Baden-Wuerttemberg Finance	$200	1994	7¾	100.948	99.76	Reoffered at 99.76. Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (Nomura Int'l.)
BP America	DM 125	1998	zero	57.85	—	Yield 8.1326%. Redeemable at par at maturity. Noncallable. Proceeds 72.30 million Deutsche marks. Fees not disclosed. Denominations 100,000 Deutsche marks. (Citibank.)
Merrill Lynch	DM 150	1994	9¼	101.45	99.85	Noncallable. Fees 1½%. (Merrill Lynch Frankfurt.)
Agriculture Mortgage Corp.	£100	1996	11⅜	99.62	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. Denominations £10,000. (S.G. Warburg Securities.)
Daimler-Benz U.K.	£100	1996	10⅜	100.85	—	Reoffered at 99.225. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Deutsche Bank Capital Markets.)
Banque Nationale de Paris	FF 1,500	1996	9⅝	101.44	99.55	Reoffered at 99.865. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Banque Nationale de Paris.)
Crédit National	FF 1,000	1994	9¼	100.878	99.65	Reoffered at 99.69. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to 2 billion francs. Fees 1⅜%. (Crédit Commercial de France.)
Deutsche Bank Finance (Curacao)	FF 1,000	2001	9¼	101.065	99.55	Reoffered at 99.44. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Banque Nationale de Paris.)
Electricité de France	FF 74.053	2001	10½	107.90	—	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to 530.20 million francs. Fees not disclosed. (Paribas Capital Markets.)
Crédit Suisse Finance Gibralter	ITL 150,000	1996	12.20	101⅜	100.30	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Crédit Suisse.)
European Investment Bank	ECU 300	1999	9	101.755	100.21	Reoffered at 100.08. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to 635 million ecus. Fees 2%. (Nomura Int'l.)
Spain	ECU 1,000	1996	9	99.70	99.64	Noncallable. Fees 0.275%. (Banesto.)
Eksportfinans	C$ 150	1996	10¼	101.745	100.40	Reoffered at 100.12. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Wood Gundy.)
KfW Int'l Finance	C$ 100	2001	10	99.575	98.10	Reoffered at 97.90. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to $300 million. Fees 2%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
Merrill Lynch	C$ 100	1996	10⅜	101.175	—	Reoffered at 99.60. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
State Electricity Commission of Victoria	Aus$ 125	2001	12¼	101⅛	99.60	Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (Hambros Bank.)
Marubeni America	Y 10,000	1996	7.30	101.188	—	Reoffered at 99.60. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Nomura Int'l.)
Equity-Linked						
Chubb Capital	$250	1998	6	100	99.50	Callable at par from 1994. Convertible at $86 per share, a 24.40% premium. Fees 2½%. (Morgan Stanley Int'l.)
Grace (W.R.)	$150	2006	zero	30.832	—	Semiannually. Yield 8%. Puttable from 1996 at 45.639 and from 2001 at 67.557. Conversion premium indicated at 12% to 15%. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to $1 billion. Fees not disclosed. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
P.T. Inti Indorayon Utama	$ 60	2006	7	100	100.50	Convertible into company's shares at 8,300 rupiah, a 6.78% premium over the 30-day average, and at 1,937 rupiah per dollar. Fees 2½%. (Credit Suisse First Boston.)
Sumitomo Metal & Mining	$300	1996	4½	100	103.00	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 1,312 yen per share and at 139.80 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Daiwa Europe.)
Taihei Kogyo	$100	1995	4	100	110.00	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 1,794 yen per share and at 139.80 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Daiwa Europe.)
Unitika	$110	1995	4	100	103.00	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set April 30. (Nomura Int'l.)
Japan Bridge	DM 45	1995	4	100	105.25	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with 5 warrants exercisable into company's shares at 790 yen per share and at 79.65 yen per Deutsche mark. Fees 2¼%. (Yamaichi Int'l.)
Maruun Transport	DM 45	1995	4	100	105.75	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with 5 warrants exercisable into company's shares at 1,240 yen per share and at 79.52 yen per Deutsche mark. Fees 2¼%. (Nikko Bank.)
Mitsubishi Electric	DM 300	1995	4	100	101.50	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with 5 warrants exercisable into company's shares at 799 yen per share and at 79.55 yen per Deutsche mark. Fees 2¼%. (Daiwa Europe Deutschland.)
Mitsubishi Electric	DM 200	1998	5½	100	101.75	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with 5 warrants exercisable into company's shares at 779 yen per share and at 79.55 yen per Deutsche mark. Fees 2¼%. (Deutsche Bank.)
Sakata Inx	DM 70	1995	4	100	105.25	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with 5 warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set May 2. (Yamaichi Int'l.)

Stronger ADB Role Is Urged

Western Nations Push Interventionist Stance for Bank

Agence France-Presse

VANCOUVER — Western donors are pushing for a stronger interventionist role for the Asian Development Bank in the 1990s, but borrowers warn that more politics would hurt the institution after the bitter row over suspended lending to China.

Japan, caught between the West and its neighbors, is playing mediator by trying to assuage its industrial partners while looking after needy ADB members facing a credit crunch and tight export markets because of the recession.

Western countries repeatedly urged the ADB during its annual meeting, which ended over the weekend, to adopt a coherent strategy for the development of the Asia-Pacific region, including guiding borrowers more closely in formulating internal policies that would maximize the benefits from money poured in by the bank.

"The quality of national governments is central," said the British chief delegate, R.M. Ainscow. "In a world of increasing interdependence," he said, "these issues are part of the national debate. We think that the bank has a part to play, especially in facilitating effective and efficient government."

Until the China issue emerged in 1989, the ADB was largely viewed as a traditional, straightforward bank which kept politics to a minimum and behind closed doors.

"This is not the United Nations," Yang Weiming, a senior official of the People's Bank of China, said Saturday as the ADB annual meeting ended in Vancouver without lifting the suspension of lending to his country since the massacre of prodemocracy protestors in Beijing two years ago.

'We think that the bank has a part to play in facilitating effective and efficient government.'

R.M. Ainscow, British chief delegate to the ADB

ADB President Kimimasa Tarumizu said he was confident that loans to China could resume next month. But the announcement came only after an open split between developing nations and Western donors led by the United States, which blocked the normalization of lending to the world's most populous nation.

India and Southeast Asia openly declared support for China at the ADB annual meeting, while the host country Canada pushed hard for the ADB to consider human rights and democratic reform as a yardstick for its policy toward the 51-member bank's borrower nations.

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada said in a keynote speech opening the ADB meeting that "a country's human rights practices are no longer a domestic issue."

But India's chief delegate to the meeting, S.P. Shukla, warned against "a tendency to bring in factors outside the bank charter in determining its lending policy to any country," calling for new lending to China and Vietnam.

Members also urged the ADB to resume lending to Burma, which was cut off after army generals seized power in September 1988 and crushed a democracy movement. The military refused to relinquish control despite the massive opposition victory in parliamentary elections last year.

Air France Planning More Job Reductions

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Air France will shed 1,500 of its 39,000 workers in 1991 due to losses suffered by the company during the Gulf war, the airline's president said in an interview published over the weekend.

Bernard Attali told the Paris daily Liberation that 600 jobs had already been shed. Workers were being laid off by early retirement, redundancy and non-renewal of contracts.

The plan, "which mainly affects the 30,000 ground staff of Air France" called for a total of 600 jobs to be scrapped, gradually through natural wastage and early retirement for 200 white-collar workers, he said. The goal is a "five percent reduction in ground staff."

The Gulf crisis cost Air France 3.3 billion francs ($559 million) in losses, he said, forcing the company to review its staffing policy.

Productivity is a priority, he said. In this respect, Air France was "below the performance of certain American carriers and of all the Asian ones." The latter "show a ratio of output per worker double the European average," he said. *(AFP, Reuters)*

World Bank Reconsiders Its Role in Development

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The global credit crunch and the current enthusiasm for the private sector are bringing about a sea-change in the way the World Bank does business.

In its continuing effort to alleviate poverty, the bank is putting less emphasis on lending levels and more on the search for the elusive ingredients of successful development — why, for example, Yemen's residents have an average life expectancy of 51 while the average in Sri Lanka, with an almost identical per capita income, is 70.

"Since there will not be much development money over the next decade, there had better be a lot of good ideas," said Lawrence Summers, the World Bank's chief economist.

Between 1975 and 1980 the World Bank, which along with the International Monetary Fund is currently holding its spring meeting, transfered $9 to each person in the developing world. In the next five years the figure will be just over $2.

Mr. Summers said that using resources effectively was more important than investing more heavily. Boosting the overall productivity of the developing world by just two-tenths of 1 percent would do more for living standards than investing $100 billion of capital, he said.

The engine of productivity growth, according to the new thinking, will be the private sector.

Because commercial banks are not about to resume the heavy lending of the 1970s that gave them so much grief in the 1980s, officials say the task of the World Bank must be to help developing countries attract their share of equity flows.

"It has become increasingly evident that private initiative and competitive markets play a critical role in fostering dynamic economic growth, development and poverty alleviation," said Barber Conable, the bank's president.

Malaysia Gets Pledge From Japan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysia has won a Japanese pledge of more yen loans to finance development, but has failed to extract early backing from Tokyo for a proposed economic grouping of East Asian countries, officials and diplomats said Sunday.

Malaysian officials said Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu of Japan, on a three-day visit here, had promised to back urgently needed projects to cope with infrastructural bottlenecks resulting from a flood in foreign investments, many of them by Japanese companies.

But they said Mr. Kaifu sidestepped a strong pitch by Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad of Malaysia for Japanese support for his proposed East Asian Economic Grouping by saying Tokyo would await a consensus on the plan.

Japan, wary of straining ties with the United States and EC, its main trading partners, has remained cool to the idea although Malaysian leaders say Tokyo, with its economic might, would be the natural leader of the new grouping.

The United States has attacked the proposal as a move that could impede freer trade and downgrade a fledgling grouping of countries on the Pacific rim called the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation.

The United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, which are APEC members, are excluded from the proposed EAEG.

(AFP, Reuters)

Singapore Gets Taiwan Boost

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Taiwan's surprise move to promote Singapore instead of Hong Kong as its main conduit for investment in China may bring Singapore closer to its goal of becoming a major regional economic power, according to analysts.

Taipei announced on Friday it would promote Singapore instead of Hong Kong as the main channel for indirect Taiwanese investment in China. Economics Minister Vincent Siew said Singapore, which has investment guarantee pacts with both Taipei and Beijing, was a better base for Taiwan companies setting up subsidiaries to make Chinese investments.

Taiwanese officials said the decision reflected Taipei's concern about relations with Hong Kong after it reverts to Chinese control in 1997.

"This is good news," said a Taiwanese banker in Singapore. "It means we will have more opportunities for investment in China." More Taiwan companies, and possibly some banks, would be set up here to transfer money and trade with China, he said.

Singapore, which is competing with Hong Kong for a ranking as Asia's second financial and commercial center after Tokyo, has good ties with both Nationalist Taipei and Communist Beijing.

Liberal tax incentives, cheaper labor and rental costs, developed infrastructure, political stability and the fact that Singapore has a majority of Chinese-speaking people also make it an attractive alternative to Hong Kong, analysts said.

Hong Kong has served as a gateway for Taiwan's trade and investment in China since Taipei allowed indirect economic contacts with Beijing to flourish in the late 1980s.

Since early this year, Taipei has ruled that all Taiwan investors in China must register their projects and set up third-country subsidiaries to run the businesses.

Some 2,503 Taiwan companies registered Chinese investments by a deadline set for this month. The projects were worth a total of $753 million, Taiwan officials said.

Figures on Taiwan trade and investment routed through Singapore were not immediately available.

But bankers said the amount was insignificant compared with what Taiwan exports and invests in China through Hong Kong.

Taipei, which is still technically at war with Beijing, continues to ban direct economic links with China, but indirect trade through Hong Kong hit $4 billion last year, up from $3.5 billion in 1989.

Private economists predict trade between Taiwan and China will rise to $5 billion in 1991.

"Imagine Singapore getting a share of this huge amount for exports and investment in China. It sure is a windfall, a bonanza," an analyst from a U.S. brokerage house said.

More than 200 Taiwan companies and two Taiwan banks based in Singapore are engaged in trade and investment with countries including China.

Private trade officials said the Taiwanese are unofficially engaged in trading with China. They buy bicycles, herbs and medicine, shoes, agricultural and marine produce.

Taiwan exports electronic and consumer goods and machinery to China.

Taiwan businessmen will benefit from Singapore's booming trade and investment links with China, local trade officials said. China has recently offered an exclusive economic zone for Singapore investment on Hainan island, off the southeast coast of the mainland.

Late Rally Lifts Prices On Long-Term Bonds

By H.J. Maidenberg
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A late rally lifted prices of long-term Treasury bonds on Friday, while the intermediate and shorter maturities remained narrowly mixed.

Dealers attributed the late turnabout to an advance in prices of

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

Treasury bond futures in Chicago in the last hour of trading there. The Chicago bond futures market closes at 3 P.M., Eastern time.

Earlier in the session, both cash and futures prices had been under pressure from the start of trading. At that time, the government had reported that the first-quarter U.S. gross national product had declined by 2.8 percent on an annual basis, following a decline of 1.6 percent in the last quarter of 1990.

Ordinarily, this latest sign of a weakening economy would have benefited the markets in bonds and other fixed-income debt issues because it would mean less upward pressure on inflation and interest rates.

But the first-quarter data also showed that inflation, the bane of the fixed-income market, had increased to 5.1 percent at an annual rate, from 4.7 percent in the fourth quarter of 1990.

In late trading, the Treasury's benchmark 30-year long bonds were offered at 96 9/32, up 9/32, while the yield fell to 8.20 percent, from 8.23 percent the day before and 8.24 percent a week ago.

Earlier, in Chicago, the spot June bond futures closed at 96.7, up 10/32 on the day and 17/32 for the week.

"As is often the case, the cash bond market followed the lead set by the Chicago bond futures," said William V. Sullivan Jr., senior vice president and credit market specialist at Dean Witter Reynolds. "Significantly, much of the late buying in Chicago was short covering, which usually indicates a shift in market sentiment. Aside from the GNP data, there was no other news of consequence."

One explanation for the change in sentiment, Mr. Sullivan continued, was the belief that some of the Group of Seven industrialized nations meeting in Washington this weekend will resist efforts to lower the value of the dollar.

While a strong dollar often has a negative impact on exports, it does make dollar-denominated securities more attractive. The dollar closed the week on a firm note, which may also have contributed to the late rally.

"The late rally may have also reflected expectations of a sharp rise in unemployment when the April jobs data are released next Friday morning," Mr. Sullivan added.

The Federal Reserve, for its part, drained reserves from the banking system for the sixth time in the last seven sessions to prop up the key federal funds rate, which banks charge one another for temporary loans.

At the time of the draining, the funds were trading at 5 15/16 percent, or slightly below the Fed's perceived target of 6 percent. Later, the usual pre-weekend lessening of demand for funds caused the rate to slip down to 5⅞ percent.

Among the shorter Treasury maturities, discount rates on bills were slightly higher. The Treasury said it would auction $11.75 billion of new one-year bills on Thursday.

RESEARCH: *New U.S. Converts*

(Continued from first finance page)

computers and their components, to Japan.

The move has provoked resentment in the company's laboratories in the United States, where the laptop machines, including a series of models introduced a month ago, were developed. But so many of the components come from Japan that IBM decided the research should be based here as well. The first product, a notebook computer that weighs 5.5 pounds (2.4 kilograms), came out last month.

IBM's new approach is not widespread. For years, advances in automobile technology, everything from efficient, low-emission engines to automotive electronics, have come from Japan. Yet, none of the Big Three automakers has a major research and development effort under way here.

"The people who make decisions about where to locate R&D centers grew up in an era when the Japanese were knocking off cameras," said John P. Stern, who runs the United States Electronics Industry office in Tokyo.

"But given both the importance of the Japanese customer and Japan's increasing dominance in so many technologies, the astonishing thing is that more American companies do not see the necessity of doing R&D in Japan."

Without question, companies say, establishing research and development centers in Japan is politically controversial. Research and development involves some of the most expensive and sophisticated work that goes into any company's products and, therefore, U.S. government officials who seek far greater access to the Japanese market are reluctant to move those jobs to Japan, where they will be performed by Japanese.

When Commerce Secretary Robert A. Mosbacher came here with a delegation of U.S. companies trying to break into the Japanese market, he said it was far too early to think about research and development. "First, you have to come to the market, then maybe manufacture here," he said. "After that, you turn to the question of research."

To the Japanese, Mr. Mosbacher's formula is backward. The most successful Japanese companies operating in the United States, they contend, long ago sent researchers and designers there, near the market where they would be competing.

That process is accelerating: Honda and Toyota now design an increasing number of their cars in the United States; Sony, Hitachi and Fujitsu are moving more electronics research to North America and Europe.

BONDS: *Bankers Angered by Comment on Ecu Paper*

(Continued from first finance page)

some seven basis points more than its outstanding five-year paper was yielding.

Traders said the terms were fair, but complained that although 80 percent of the issue was sold internationally the underwriting syndicate was open only to domestic banks and foreign banks with operations in Spain. High, double-digit coupon levels available on peseta bonds meant domestic investors saw little attraction in the 9 percent Ecu paper.

The grumble concerned the hidden agreements banks not operating in Spain arranged with domestic banks who had access to paper but not capacity to place it.

Elsewhere, bankers reported continued demand for short-dated dollar paper. Last week's issues from Compagnie Bancaire, Crédit Local de France, Kansallis-Osake-Pankki and Landeskreditbank Baden-Württemberg. This paper was especially attractive to bank treasurers: They pocket nearly 2 percentage points in profit by borrowing three-month money at 6¼ percent to invest in paper yielding nearly 8 percent, and the real return is higher since investment in other bank paper within the area of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development counts only as a 20 percent risk weighting against capital.

W.R. Grace, a B-rated producer of chemicals, natural resources and consumer services, is marketing $1 billion of 15-year bonds convertible into stock with $150 million being offered internationally. The bonds carry no interest and are priced at a steep discount of 30.832 meaning that investors put up $3,083.20 to buy bonds nominally worth $10,000.

Holders can request redemption after five or 10 years but whether redeemed early or held to maturity the assured return on paper not converted into stock is 8 percent.

The French franc sector was also active with Deutsche Bank — the best received — raising 1 billion francs in a 10-year bond. Crédit National also raised 1 billion francs in a three-year issue while Banque Nationale de Paris, on credit-watch for a possible downgrade and the least well received, issued 1.5 billion with a six-year issue.

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, April 26.

		Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
A						
A&W Bd	.10e .3	1992	33½	32	32¾	+ ¼
ABS	.32 4.9	90	6¾	6½	6½	
ACC Cp	.16 1.6	423	10¼	9½	9⅞	— ¼
ADC		306	34½	33½	34	— ⅛
ADT	1	20354	15¼	13⅝	13⅞	—1⅝
AEL		119	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
AEP		10	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
ASK		1734	8¼	8	8½	— ¼
AST s		38834	28	24¼	24⅜	—3½
AgrnRt	.10 1.2	90	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
AbingB		12	5	5	5	
Abram	.20 6.7	251	3¼	3	3	
Accel	.24 2.2	1238	12	11	11	— ¾
Aclaim		5870	4¾	3¾	4⅛	+ ⅛
Aceto	.28 2.4	344	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ¼
ACMT		5	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ¾
Acmt a		2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
AcmeSt		100	14½	14	14	— ½
ActARt		4864	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
Acxiom		7686	19	12½	14	—5⅝
AdacLb		7596	2⅞	2	2⅜	+ ⅛
Adage		1210	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅜
Adapt		2956	11⅞	10¾	11	— ⅝
Adingt s		1294	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ½
AdiaSv	.16 .7	2371	24	21½	21⅞	—1⅝
AdobeS	.32 .6	22949	56¾	53½	53¾	—3¼
Adtec		377	2¼	2	2	— ½
AdvRos		386	12	10	10¾	— ¾
AdvCir s		1639	9⅜	8¼	9⅛	+ ⅛
AdvLog		3058	18	16¼	16½	—1¼
AdvMag		343	26½	23¾	25	+1¼
AdMkSv		830	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
AdvPolv		775	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
AdvSem		1020	3¾	3¼	3½	
AdvTel		3989	23¾	22¼	23	— ¼
Advanta	.12 .7	2670	17	13½	17	+2½
AdvoSv		3747	20½	19¼	20½	+ ¾
Aegon	2.71e 4.3	338	65⅞	62⅜	62⅝	—4
Aequitrn		585	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
AerSysl		105	½	½	½	
Aerovx		2103	6¾	5⅞	6⅛	— ¼
AffBcCp		21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
AflBsh	.08e .5	2071	16½	15½	16½	+ ⅜
AgncyR	.68t 7.5	17860	9¾	7⅝	9⅛	+1⅛
Agnico g	.20 4.0	1539	5¼	4¾	5	— ⅛
Agourn		4012	18	13	15¾	+1½
Ahold		206	42⅛	41⅜	41⅜	— ¼
Alcorp		1242	8	7½	7½	— ⅝
AirMd		467	8⅞	8	8⅝	— ⅜
AirWisc		680	8¾	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛
Alrtran	.16 1.8	647	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅛
Akorn	.07 2.8	1812	3⅛	2⅞	2½	— ⅛
Akzo	1.86e 6.4	2938	29½	27⅝	29¼	+1⅛
Alaten	1.10 7.5	116	15½	14¾	14¾	— ¾
Aldus		9130	53¼	46	46½	—3⅝
AlexBr	.28 1.7	6093	19⅝	16	16⅝	—3¼
AlexBld	.88 3.4	3338	26¼	25	25¾	
AlfaCp	.40 3.1	626	13¼	11½	13	+1¼
AliasR		1848	24½	23	24½	— ½

هدية من الأهل

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Kajima to Buy Philippine Plaza Hotel

MANILA (Reuters) — The government said Sunday that it had sold its Philippine Plaza hotel to the Hong Kong-based Allied Kajima Ltd. of Japan for 1.5 billion pesos ($55 million).

The board of the Government Service Insurance System, the owner of the hotel, has approved a sale agreement with Allied Kajima, a subsidiary of Kajima Corp. Allied Kajima paid an initial 75 million pesos and must complete a 500 million peso down payment within 30 days. The balance will be paid in five years at 20 percent yearly interest.

The sale did not include the land on which the hotel stands, which Allied Kajima will lease for 25 years with an option for another 25 years. The agreement must be approved by two government commissions.

Federated to Offer Plan to Creditors

NEW YORK (NYT) — Fifteen months after entering bankruptcy, Federated Stores Inc. will ask a federal judge on Monday to approve a reorganization plan to eliminate its $7 billion in debt to unsecured creditors, according to creditors and executives close to the company.

The plan would offer cash and notes worth 100 cents on the dollar to the unsecured creditors of seven of its store groups: Bloomingdale's, Burdines, Rich's Inc., Jordan Marsh, Maas Brothers, Bon Marche and Stern's. The plan provides for an offer of Federated common stock to unsecured creditors of Abraham & Straus, and of the Lazarus stores, they said.

The offer to the unsecured creditors of the seven store subsidiaries, mostly suppliers and service companies, represents a 100 percent payback over three to five years, they said. The notes involved will be interest-bearing term notes. It was not clear what the plan offered Federated's secured creditors, primarily banks.

Trump's Florida Condos Auctioned

PALM BEACH GARDENS, Florida (AP) — The crumbling real estate empire of Donald Trump crumbled a bit more Sunday as more than 60 vacant units in twin waterfront condominium towers bearing his name went up for auction.

Thirty-five luxury units in the 32-story Trump Plaza of the Palm Beaches were auctioned in December for a total of $8.8 million, but Marine Midland Bank is looking for the balance on its $60 million loan. Mr. Trump agreed to sell his remaining stake to satisfy his creditors.

The penthouse was offered for a minimum of $600,000, or one-third of its previous asking price. The price on some units was trimmed to $75,000 from pre-auction prices of $300,000, and 15 condos were sold at absolute auction regardless of price.

U.S. Fines Hoechst Over Drug Data

NEWARK, New Jersey (AP) — The German chemical company Hoechst AG has been fined $202,000 for failing to notify U.S. government regulators that two people in Europe died while taking an anti-depressant drug the company developed.

A U.S. magistrate imposed the maximum fine for four misdemeanor counts of failure to report information to the Food and Drug Administration.

The prescription drug in question was called nomifensine and was marketed in the United States under the name Merital. It has since been pulled from shelves.

More than 14 million people used the drug in 96 countries from its introduction in the early 1970s until its approval for U.S. use in December 1984, according to the company.

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

A bout of profit-taking gripped the Amsterdam share market early last week before it settled down and closed out the week largely unchanged.

The CBS all-share index finished the week Friday at 199.60 points, slightly down from 200.70 points the previous Friday.

Total turnover rose from 7.4 billion guilders to 7.8 billion guilders, of which 4.18 billion was in equities, up from 3.5 billion the previous week.

Frankfurt

The Frankfurt stock market posted solid gains last week, despite a stunning electoral defeat for Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union and the weakening Deutsche mark.

The DAX spot trend index closed Friday at 1,623.81 points, up from 1,599.37 a week earlier. The Commerzbank index closed at 1,964.60 points on Friday, up from 1,898 on Monday.

Stock markets rebounded from the shock of the defeat of the ruling party in regional elections on optimism that an economic recovery in East Germany could come about sooner than predicted.

Hong Kong

The Hong Kong stock market was buffeted last week by continued Sino-British disagreement over the colony's airport plan.

Share prices seesawed wildly during the week and the Hang Seng Index closed at 3,625.80 points on Friday, a loss of 41.60 points, or 1.13 percent, during the week.

Average daily turnover rose to 1.3 billion Hong Kong dollars from the previous week's 1.2 billion dollars.

Dealers said the Hong Kong market appeared to be set for another week of uneven performances as the controversy over the new airport drags on.

London

Share prices closed sharply lower on the London exchange last week amid concern over deepening recession in Britain.

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100-share index lost 48.8 points, or 1.9 percent, to close at 2,471.3 points on Friday.

An assertion by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that economic recovery would come in the second half of the year was not enough to offset an announcement of a dramatic widening in Britain's trade gap and a series of surveys and reports indicating deepening recession.

A £162 million rights issue from the construction group Taylor Woodrow was the largest of a series of cash-calls during the week.

Milan

The stock market fell for four consecutive sessions last week in lackluster trading that was dominated by uncertainty over the political situation in Italy.

The MIB index closed at 1,136 points on Friday, a loss of 40 points, or 3.40 percent, from a week earlier. The Milan stock market was closed on Thursday to celebrate the anniversary of the liberation of Rome.

Volume fell from an average 190 billion lire a day to 177 billion lire with an average of 34 million shares changing hands a day, down from 58 million the previous week.

Paris

Share prices closed lower on the Bourse last week in directionless trading. The CAC-40 stock index finished at 1,774.67 points, a loss of 16.45 points, or 0.9 percent, from a week earlier.

Dealers said investors appeared hesitant throughout the week with much of the uncertainty focusing on interest rates in the United States and Germany.

The close of the trading month on Monday brought about the usual bout of profit-taking.

Singapore

The Singapore stock market was sluggish last week with attention focused on weak performances on overseas markets.

The Straits Times industrial index gained a total of 1.99 points during the week to close at 1,532.08 points on Friday. Some interest was shown in property stocks.

The Stock Exchange of Singapore all-share index advanced 6.11 points during the week to close at 422.43 on Friday.

Turnover for the week rose to 411.51 million units worth 897.06 million Singapore dollars, an increase of 22.7 percent.

Tokyo

Share prices fell for the third consecutive week on the Tokyo Stock Exchange in thin and dull trading.

The Nikkei Average of 225 selected issues closed Friday at 26,123.68, down 418.29 points, or 1.6 percent, from a week earlier. The broader-based Tokyo Stock Price Index shed 40.11 points to end the week at 1,957.96 following a minor 6.49 point loss the previous week.

Daily average turnover fell from 394.1 million shares the previous week to 367 million shares.

Analysts blamed the lackluster performance on the failure of the Soviet Union and Japan to come to any concrete agreement during President Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Tokyo and uncertainty over the weekend's G-7 meeting.

Zurich

Share prices closed slightly lower on the Zurich stock exchange last week on low volume.

The Swiss Performance Index closed Friday at 1,076.50 points a loss of 0.5 percent.

Dealers said that the defeat of German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's ruling party in regional elections dampened sentiment on the Zurich bourse. Germany is Switzerland's largest trading partner.

Stock Options Gain Appeal Under SEC Rule Change

By Jan M. Rosen
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted new rules, effective on Wednesday, that will allow many company officers and board members to realize the benefits of their stock options sooner and with less risk, an important matter to many of these officers.

"This makes stock options much more attractive," said Avery E. Neumark, a partner in Weber, Lipshie & Co. in New York and the director of employee benefits and executive compensation at the accounting and consulting firm. "Under the new rules, if my client were a corporate insider, I would feel comfortable negotiating a generous stock-option package."

Under the new rules, officers and directors who have held options at least six months will be allowed to exercise them and sell the stock immediately, provided they make no other transactions in the company's stock within six months.

Previously, they had to hold the stock six months after exercising the options, or any profit would go to the company instead of to the seller. The new rules also narrow the definition of an insider, basing such status on responsibility, rather than title.

WALL STREET REVIEW

Figures as of close of trading Friday, April 26.

NYSE Most Actives

Vol.		High	Low	Last	Chg.
Soaichi	175081	1¼	1	1⅛	— ⅛
RJR Nb n	122290	12⅛	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
Compq s	116190	61⅞	50⅛	50⅞	—9¼
AT&T	110832	38¼	35⅞	38	+ ⅛
PhilMr	85520	68¾	67	67⅜	— ⅝
Boeing s	81262	48⅝	46	46⅛	— ⅜
AmExp	69007	27¾	25⅞	26⅛	—1⅛
GnMotr	67702	39⅝	36⅞	36⅝	—2⅞
Upjohn	61192	46⅜	44⅝	44⅝	—2¼
PepsiC s	61030	33	31⅝	32¼	— ⅝
AMD	60926	13⅞	12	12⅛	—1⅛
IBM	60895	109⅞	107¼	107⅞	—2⅛
Glaxo	56727	38¼	36⅛	37⅝	+ ⅛
Exxon	54574	61¾	58¾	59½	— ⅜
BrMySq	54008	78½	73½	76¼	—1⅜
GTE s	54675	31¾	30⅜	30¾	—1
McDonl	54294	35⅜	34⅜	34¾	— ½
MerLyn	54033	40⅝	38⅞	38⅝	—2¼
Citicorp	53878	15⅝	15¼	15¾	+ ¼
WalMt s	53466	42¾	41¼	41⅝	— ⅝
NCR	53155	104	100½	103⅞	+7⅞
Nova g	51990	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛
FltNors	50592	24⅞	17¼	24½	+6¼
BlockE s	50518	12⅛	11½	11⅝	— ⅜
DataGn	50077	18⅛	14⅞	17⅛	+1⅛

AMEX Most Actives

Vol.		High	Low	Last	Chg.
BergBr	23974	30	25½	26	—4⅝
Hilhov	19111	3	2⅝	2¾	— ¼
A-att2 sc	16895	10	8	9¾	+ ⅝
FruitL	14953	15	13½	13⅝	—1¼
ENSCO	12057	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	+ ¼
EchoBy	11914	8¾	7⅝	8⅛	— ⅛
viCntAr	11705	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ⅛
Amdhl	10250	16⅝	15¾	16	— ½
CornCr	9642	24⅞	23⅛	23⅞	— ⅛
Epitope	9277	18¼	13¾	14¼	—3⅝
DowC rt	9082	6⅝	5⅜	6⅛	— ⅛
Diasonc	8491	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	— ⅛
WangB	8078	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
FounH n	8045	33	28⅜	30¼	—2⅝
A-dd sc s	7125	8⅛	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛
Alza	6887	63½	60⅛	63½	+ ⅜
A-ge sc	6452	11⅝	9⅜	10¼	—1⅜
PollCp s	6359	36½	32¼	32¾	—3½
Chiles n	6358	4⅞	4½	4⅝	— ¼
IGI	6324	12¾	11⅝	12¼	+ ⅜
Hasbro	6071	28½	27⅞	28	— ⅜
AMed n	5845	9⅝	8	9½	+1¼
FAusPr	5785	10	9⅝	9⅞	
CalEng	5739	13⅝	12⅛	13¼	— ⅜
Kirby	5715	10¾	10	10⅛	— ¾

NYSE Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	819,840,000
Week ago	1,036,130,000
Year ago	678,950,000
Two years ago	803,180,000
Jan 1 to date	15,389,590,000
1990 to date	12,723,560,000
1989 to date	13,489,300,000

AMEX Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	55,630,000
Week ago	71,700,000
Year ago	67,830,000
Jan 1 to date	1,116,410,000
1990 to date	1,185,580,000

NYSE Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	722	1248
Declined	1213	747
Unchanged	312	253
Total issues	2247	2248
New Highs	208	399
New Lows	22	15

AMEX Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	317	436
Declined	494	379
Unchanged	165	175
Total issues	976	990
New Highs	46	112
New Lows	8	14

Euromarts At a Glance

Eurobond Yields

	April 24	April 19
U.S. $, 8 yrs & over	8.89	8.87
U.S. $, 5 to 7 yrs	8.56	8.46
U.S. $, less than 5 yrs	7.96	7.96
Pounds sterling, less than 5 yrs	11.71	11.70
French francs, less than 5 yrs	9.38	9.47
Ital. lire, less than 5 yrs	12.11	12.19
Danish kroner, less than 5 yrs	9.76	9.88
ECU, 8 yrs & over	9.04	9.05
ECU, 5 to 7 yrs	9.04	9.05
Can. $, less than 5 yrs	10.45	10.28
Aus. $, less than 5 yrs	12.32	12.34
N.Z. $, less than 5 yrs	12.31	12.29
Yen, 5 to 7 yrs	7.04	7.02
Yen, less than 5 yrs	7.39	7.34

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Weekly Sales

April 25

Primary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	331.80	1,589.80	1,933.30	1,436.70
Convert.	—	123.90	—	—
FRNs	18.00	52.00	56.00	212.90
ECP	4,096.10	1,717.90	9,512.60	2,770.70
Total	4,437.90	3,483.60	11,501.90	4,420.30

Secondary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	5,351.70	14,168.20	15,023.60	18,191.00
Convert.	145.00	723.60	666.10	560.80
FRNs	2,082.00	1,119.20	3,763.60	3,430.50
ECP	4,303.20	2,678.90	2,670.30	3,397.20
Total	11,834.90	18,481.90	22,123.60	25,578.70

Source: Euroclear, Cedel.

Libor Rates

April 26

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	6⅛	6 3/16	6⅛
Deutsche mark	9	9 3/16	9⅛
Pound sterling	11 15/16	11 13/16	11⅝
French franc	9 5/16	9⅜	9 7/16
ECU	9¾	9 9/16	9⅝
Yen	8 5/16	8 1/16	8

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

U.S. Consumer Rates

April 26

Tax Exempt Bonds	
Bond Buyer 20-Bond Index	7.27 %
Money Market Funds	
Donoghue's 7-Day Average	5.79 %
Bank Money Market Accounts	
Bank Rate Monitor Index	5.30 %
Home Mortgage, FHLB average	n.a. %

Source: New York Times Service, UPI.

U.S. Treasury Bonds

April 26

Maturity	Close Bid	Ask	Yield	Wk.-ago yield
30.04.93	100 7/32	100 8/32	6.88	7.03
15.02.94	99 9/32	99 10/32	7.16	7.23
30.04.96	99 24/32	99 25/32	7.69	7.79
15.04.98	99 23/32	99 24/32	7.93	8.00
15.02.01	97 29/32	97 30/32	8.06	8.10
15.02.06	109 23/32	109 25/32	8.23	8.26
15.08.20	96 6/32	96 8/32	8.22	8.25

Source: Salomon Inc.

Tiny Stock Network Seen as Threat by the NYSE

Reuters

NEW YORK — A former trader at Kidder, Peabody & Co. has launched America's first electronic stock exchange that allows investors to auction issues — a system that the New York Stock Exchange views as a competitive threat.

Steven Wunsch said his tiny computerized network, SPAworks, had been up and running since April 15 and had eight institutional investors, with more coming aboard each day.

He said his Wunsch Auction Systems Inc. handled "fairly small trades" but he hopes SPAworks may ultimately garner half of all auction-style trading.

"But it's clearly going to take a good period of time before it gets to that number," Mr. Wunsch, 44, said in an interview.

His computerized network acts much like the exchange. On the floor of the NYSE, traders work through a stock specialist who is responsible for bringing buyers and sellers together and keeping a fluid market that ensures all parties obtain the best available price.

Mr. Wunsch's system bypasses the exchange, allowing investors to negotiate directly with one another by computer and strike deals to buy and sell stocks. Matched orders are then sent to a Bankers Trust New York Corp., which executes, clears and settles the trades.

"The purpose of our exchange is to take the middleman out of the middle," he said.

As a result, Mr. Wunsch says his trading commissions are low — about two cents a share versus about seven cents in conventional market trading.

Other electronic trading systems already exist, such as Reuters Holdings PLC's Instinet and Posit. They are electronic broker-dealer systems that allow trades in both listed and unlisted securities. They match buy and sell orders without an auction.

The NYSE, concerned about the inroads into its traditional market, tried to block Mr. Wunsch from operating.

In a Feb. 25, 1991, letter to the Securities and Exchange Commission, the NYSE said that the Wunsch system "raises a serious competitive concern for our members and us."

In arguing against granting Mr. Wunsch a certain exemption to operate his system, the NYSE also said in another letter to the SEC that SPAworks would fragment the U.S. stock market since it serves only institutional customers.

The SEC later granted the exemption to Mr. Wunsch to operate and he received final approval from the Federal Reserve on April 15, SPAwork's launch date.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, April 26.

(Continued)

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, April 26.

Option & price		Calls May	Calls Jun	Puts May	Puts Jun
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total volume 98,857
Open interest 2,882,834
r—Not traded. s—None offered. o—Old.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, April 26.

Option & price		Calls May	Calls Jun	Puts May	Puts Jun
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total volume 259,779
Open interest 4,399,454
r—Not traded. s—None offered. o—Old.

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MONDAY SPORTS

Canadiens Survive With Corson, Roy Timely in Overtime

The Associated Press

Great goaltending from Patrick Roy and two goals by Shayne Corson, the second of which won the game, have kept the Montreal Canadiens alive in the National Hockey League playoffs.

Corson's goal 17:47 into overtime in Montreal gave the Canadiens a 3-2 victory over the Boston Bruins on Saturday night and forced a deciding seventh game in the Adams Division final Monday in Boston Garden.

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

"Even though we were struggling in overtime we never got down," said Corson, who had forced overtime with a goal at 15:56 of the third period. "No one gave up and that's why we won."

Roy made 12 saves in the overtime period. The Bruins narrowly missed winning when Cam Neely's shot hit the crossbar.

Montreal outshot the Bruins by 41-34 overall, but Boston had a 12-9 advantage in the extra period.

The game ended after Corson slid the puck into the far corner through a pileup in front of Boston goaltender Andy Moog.

Montreal, seeking its second division title in three years, faces a difficult seventh game in the Garden, where Boston dominated Montreal, 4-1, in Game 5. The Bruins are seeking a third divisional title in four years.

In Friday night's games:

Kings 5, Oilers 2: Luc Robitaille scored three goals as Los Angeles, beat-up and on the verge of elimination from the playoffs, downed Edmonton in Inglewood, California, to stay alive in the Smythe Division final.

The defending Stanley Cup champion Oilers lead the series, 3-2.

Robitaille, who got the game-tying and game-winning goals in the Kings' 4-3 overtime victory in the series opener, scored twice in the first period to give his team a 3-1 lead, then struck again in the second as the Kings opened a three-goal advantage.

The five-year veteran set a team record for goals in a series. He now has 11, bettering the old mark of nine set two years ago by Chris Kontos.

Los Angeles winger Tomas Sandstrom, who had a bone broken in his right leg during Game 2, played extensively and had an assist on Robitaille's second goal.

Steve Kasper, out since suffering a concussion in the series opener, scored the Kings' first goal of the game, beating Grant Fuhr on a breakaway while Los Angeles was playing shorthanded.

Wayne Gretzky, who required 25 stitches below his left ear when struck by a puck last Monday night, again wore his protective helmet but had no goals or assists for the Kings.

Blues 4, North Stars 2: In St. Louis, Dan Quinn had a goal and three assists as the Blues smothered Minnesota with a strong defense to avoid elimination in the Norris Division final.

The North Stars lead the series, 3-2, and were headed into Game 6 on Sunday night in Bloomington, Minnesota, where they routed the Blues by 5-1 in Game 3 and by 8-4 in Game 4.

But it wasn't the same Blues who showed up in Game 5. They held the North Stars without a shot for the first 12:25 of the second period and gave up few good chances overall.

Goaltender Vincent Riendeau, pulled in Games 3 and 4 after giving up nine goals on 27 shots, allowed only power-play goals to Brian Propp and Mike Modano late in the game.

This time it was the North Stars' goalie, Jon Casey, who was pulled at 10:18 of the third period after giving up four goals on 29 shots.

Maradona Released on Bail After Drug Arrest

AFP

Maradona: Facing prison term.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES — Soccer superstar Diego Maradona was released from jail early Sunday on $20,000 bond after having been indicted on charges of violating federal narcotics laws.

He was forbidden to leave the country pending trial, in accordance with an order issued Saturday night by a federal judge, Amelia Berraz de Vidal.

A federal prosecutor, Roberto Amayo, said that Maradona, 30, was accused of "distributing drugs free of charge and drug possession."

Maradona was arrested Friday along with two companions, described as long-time friends and family employees, after police raided an apartment owned by Ricardo Ayala, 37, one of those arrested. The apartment had been under surveillance for three months, officers said, adding that Maradona was seen entering it Thursday.

The national news agency, Noticias Argentinas, cited court sources as saying that urine tests indicated that all three men showed signs of having used cocaine. If convicted, Maradona would face a prison sentence of one to six years for possession and up to 16 years for providing others with drugs.

A trial date was not immediately announced. Under Argentine law, criminal trials usually are held in private, with the accused and witnesses testifying before a presiding judge who determines guilt or innocence.

Maradona's manager, Marcos Franchi, said outside police headquarters that his client "recognized that he occasionally took these substances. Diego has not harmed anyone. He is not sick. What he has to do is sort out his life, go back to what he was before."

Maradona admitted to the judge that he had used cocaine several times in recent months, the newspaper Clarin reported Franchi as saying.

The newspaper Cronica reported that Franchi said his client may be "drug dependent."

Maradona, the captain of Argentina's national team and of defending Italian League champion Napoli, was suspended March 29 by officials in Rome after testing positive for cocaine following a match. The suspension, of 15 months, was extended worldwide by FIFA, soccer's governing body.

President Carlos Saúl Menem stripped Maradona of his title as presidential adviser and national sports ambassador on Friday. *(AP, Reuters)*

Senna Wins 3d Straight As Storm Halts Rivals

Reuters

IMOLA, Italy — World champion Ayrton Senna won an extraordinary San Marino Grand Prix on Sunday for his third successive victory and opened a commanding lead in the drivers' world championship.

The Brazilian finished the 61-lap race 1.675 seconds ahead of McLaren teammate Gerhard Berger of Austria after a thunderstorm at the start had wrecked the hopes of his leading rivals.

Both Ferrari drivers, Alain Prost and Jean Alesi of France, were gone by the end of the second lap and both Williams drivers, Nigel Mansell of Britain and Riccardo Patrese of Italy, were forced to retire.

Prost spun off on the warmup lap and could not get going again before the grid formed for the start moments later.

Patrese, who had led from the start, went into the pits with electrical problems after nine laps, leaving Senna a clear run to the finish.

Mansell went out with a broken suspension and a puncture after a first lap collision with Alesi, and Nelson Piquet of Brazil, in a Benetton, went off on the second lap.

Alesi, in the second Ferrari, completed a disastrous day for the Italian team when, after hitting the back of Mansell's car, he went off the track attempting to pass.

The 29th victory of Senna's career gave him 30 points in the championship. Berger is now second, ahead of Prost, with 10 points.

The two McLaren drivers lapped the entire field and were well clear of Finland's J.J. Lehto, who turned in his best Grand Prix result by finishing third in a Dallara.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

(Through Saturday's Games)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	11	8	.579	—
Boston	9	7	.563	½
Milwaukee	9	8	.529	1
Detroit	8	8	.500	1½
Cleveland	6	9	.400	3
New York	6	9	.400	3
Baltimore	5	10	.333	4
West Division				
Chicago	10	5	.667	—
Oakland	11	7	.611	½
California	9	9	.500	2½
Kansas City	8	8	.500	2½
Texas	7	7	.500	2½
Minnesota	8	10	.444	3½
Seattle	8	10	.444	3½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	12	6	.667	—
New York	11	7	.611	1
St. Louis	11	7	.611	1
Chicago	9	10	.421	3½
Philadelphia	6	12	.333	6
Montreal	5	13	.278	7
West Division				
San Diego	11	7	.611	—
Atlanta	8	7	.533	1½
Cincinnati	9	8	.529	1½
Los Angeles	9	9	.500	2
San Francisco	8	10	.444	3
Houston	7	10	.412	3½

Friday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit 001 010 110—4 8 0
Toronto 011 300 00x—5 9 0
Terrell, Cerutti (4), Leiter (8) and Tettleton; Stottlemyre, Timlin (8), D.Ward (9) and Myers. W—Stottlemyre, 2-0. L—Terrell, 0-3. Sv—D.Ward (4). HRs—Detroit, Whitaker (3), Deer (4).

Seattle 000 000 000—0 5 2
Minnesota 021 102 00x—6 15 1
R.Johnson, Kreuger (6), Swift (8) and Bradley, Sinatro (7); Erickson and Ortiz. W—Erickson, 2-2. L—R.Johnson, 2-2. HR—Minnesota, C.Davis (4).

Milwaukee 000 120 110—5 11 0
Baltimore 110 001 001—4 9 0
K.D.Brown, Holmes (6), Crim (8), Mk.Lee (8), Nunez (9) and Surhoff; Mesa, Kilgus (7), Williamson (7), Flanagan (8) and Melvin. W—Holmes, 1-0. L—Mesa, 1-3. Sv—Nunez (2). HRs—Milwaukee, Vaughn (5). Baltimore, Devereaux 2 (2).

Boston 120 000 000—3 6 0
Kansas City 001 002 02x—5 7 2
Gr.Harris, Hesketh (7), Gray (7), Fossas (8), Irvine (8) and Pena; Boddicker, Montgomery (9) and Macfarlane, Mayne (9). W—Boddicker, 2-2. L—Fossas, 0-1. Sv—Montgomery (5). HR—Boston, Brunansky (3).

Cleveland 102 000 002—5 9 1
Texas 100 010 000—2 6 2
Candiotti, Olin (8), D.Jones (9) and S.Alomar; Ryan, Gossage (9) and Petralli. W—Olin, 2-0. L—Ryan, 2-2. Sv—D.Jones (4). HRs—Cleveland, Baerga (2). Texas, Gonzalez (1).

New York 000 000 200 01—3 9 0
Chicago 101 000 000 00—2 12 2
(11 innings)
Leary, Guetterman (8), Farr (8), Cadaret (9) and Geren, Nokes (9); Hibbard, Radinsky (8), Pall (9), Edwards (10), Drahman (10) and Fisk. W—Cadaret, 1-3. L—Drahman, 1-1.

California 000 100 000—1 5 2
Oakland 400 000 00x—4 5 2
McCaskill, Bannister (5), Bailes (8) and Parrish; Welch, Eckersley (9) and Quirk. W—Welch, 2-1. L—McCaskill, 2-2. Sv—Eckersley (6).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago 000 100 000—1 5 0
Cincinnati 200 001 00x—3 5 0
Harkey, Lancaster (4), McElroy (8) and Berryhill; Rijo, Myers (9), Dibble (9) and Oliver. W—Rijo, 1-1. L—Harkey, 0-2. Sv—Dibble (3). HR—Cincinnati, O'Neill (2).

San Diego 120 000 100—4 7 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000—0 6 0
Hurst, Andersen (8), M.Maddux (9) and Santiago; DeJesus, Akerfelds (8) and Lake. W—Hurst, 2-0. L—DeJesus, 0-1.

Pittsburgh 000 000 000—0 6 1
New York 001 000 10x—2 9 0
Z.Smith, Kipper (7), Belinda (8) and LaValliere; Viola, Franco (9) and Cerone. W—Viola, 3-0. L—Z.Smith, 2-1. Sv—Franco (5).

Montreal 000 000 000—0 5 0
St. Louis 100 012 00x—4 11 0
Boyd, B.Jones (6), Ruskin (8), Burke (8) and Reyes; B. Smith, Agosto (8) and Pagnozzi. W—B.Smith, 3-0. L—Boyd, 0-3. Sv—Agosto (1). HR—St. Louis, Gilkey (1).

Atlanta 301 030 000—7 9 1
Houston 010 000 010—2 9 2
Leibrandt, Parrett (8), Berenguer (9) and Heath; Deshaies, Clancy (5), Corsi (9) and Biggio. W—Leibrandt, 2-1. L—Deshaies, 0-2.

San Francisco 000 000 000—0 5 2
Los Angeles 520 000 02x—9 11 2
LaCoss, Oliveras (2), T.Wilson (7) and Decker; R.Martinez and Scioscia, Lyons (8). W—R.Martinez, 3-1. L—LaCoss, 1-1.

Saturday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Seattle 100 001 000—2 6 2
Minnesota 200 020 03x—7 10 0
Holman, Swan (7), Swift (8), Murphy (8) and Valle; Tapani, Casian (9) and Harper. W—Tapani, 2-0. L—Holman, 2-2. HRs—Seattle, Griffey Jr (2). Minnesota, Hrbek (2), Harper (2).

Detroit 000 300 010—4 5 1
Toronto 000 100 100—2 6 1
Gullickson, Gibson (7), Henneman (8) and Allanson; Wells, Fraser (4), MacDonald (9) and Myers, Borders (8). W—Gullickson, 2-0. L—Wells, 1-3. Sv—Henneman (3). HR—Detroit, Phillips (3).

Boston 010 002 030—6 12 1
Kansas City 010 000 003—4 8 0
Bolton, Hesketh (7), Reardon (9) and Pena; Appier, Crawford (6), Schatzeder (6), Aquino (7), Magnante (9) and Macfarlane. W—Bolton, 2-0. L—Appier, 1-3. Sv—Reardon (6). HR—Boston, J.Clark (3).

California 200 000 100—3 8 0
Oakland 300 001 00x—4 7 0
Langston and Orton, Parrish (7); Moore, Klink (7), Chitren (8), Young (8), Eckersley (9) and Steinbach. W—Moore, 3-0. L—Langston, 1-1. Sv—Eckersley (7).

Milwaukee 000 000 203—5 12 1
Baltimore 000 000 101—2 7 1
August, Lee (7), Crim (7), Plesac (9) and Surhoff; J.M.Robinson, Williamson (7), Flanagan (9), Olson (9) and Melvin, Whitt (9). W—August, 1-2. L—J.M. Robinson, 1-2. HR—Baltimore, C.Ripken (5).

Cleveland 000 010 000—1 6 0
Texas 000 100 03x—4 12 2
Nagy, Olin (7), Orosco (8) and S.Alomar; Chiamparino, Jeffcoat (8), Je.Russell (9) and Petralli. W—Jeffcoat, 1-0. L—Olin, 2-1. Sv—Je.Russell (4). HR—Cleveland, Manto (1).

New York 400 310 001—9 13 2
Chicago 052 402 01x—14 20 3
Sanderson, Plunk (3), Monteleone (6), Hawkins (8) and Nokes; M.Perez, Fernandez (6), Edwards (7), Radinsky (7), Thigpen (9) and Fisk, Karkovice (7). W—M.Perez, 0-1. L—Plunk, 0-1. HRs—New York, Nokes (2), Je. Barfield (2), Hall (1). Chicago, Pasqua 2 (2).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago 120 020 021—8 11 0
Cincinnati 000 200 010—3 11 0
Boskie, Assenmacher (8) and Villanueva; Charlton, Scudder (7), Carman (9) and Reed, Oliver (9). W—Boskie 2-1. L—Charlton 1-2. Sv—Assenmacher (3). HRs—Chicago, Dawson (5), Boskie (1). Cincinnati, O'Neill (3).

Pittsburgh 140 000 320—10 16 1
New York 010 000 000—1 4 1
Tomlin, Patterson (8) and LaValliere; Cone, Schourek (6), Innis (7), Pena (9) and O'Brien. W—Tomlin, 2-0. L—Cone, 2-1. HR—New York, Johnson (3).

Montreal 001 000 000—1 6 1
St Louis 001 100 00x—2 10 1
Mahler, Frey (7), B.Jones (8) and Reyes, Santovenia (7); Hill, Carpenter (7), Terry (8), L.Smith (9) and Pagnozzi. W—Hill, 2-1. L—Mahler, 1-2. Sv—L.Smith (7).

San Diego 001 000 001 001—3 9 0
Philadelphia 000 001 001 002—4 12 2
(12 innings)
Benes, Rodriguez (8), Lefferts (9), Andersen (9), W.Gardner (12), M.Maddux (12) and Santiago; Cox, McDowell (8), Boever (10), Akerfelds (12) and Daulton. W—Akerfelds, 1-1. L—M.Maddux, 2-1. HR—San Diego, Benes (1).

Atlanta 000 000 001 000 1—2 12 0
Houston 100 000 000 000 0—1 7 2
(13 innings)
Avery, Stanton (7), Mercker (8), Berenguer (10), Sisk (11), Parrett (13) and Heath, Olson (8); Harnisch, Osuna (8), Schilling (9), Henry (11), Corsi (13) and Biggio, Nichols (13). W—Sisk, 2-0. L—Corsi, 0-2. Sv—Parrett (1).

San Francisco 000 020 101—4 11 1
Los Angeles 100 000 101—3 8 3
Downs, Righetti (7), Brantley (9) and Decker; Ojeda, Hartley (7), Gott (8), Candelaria (9), Crews (9) and Scioscia. W—Downs, 1-0. L—Ojeda, 1-3. Sv—Brantley (2). HR—San Francisco, McGee (1).

HOCKEY

NHL Playoffs

DIVISION FINALS
(Best-of-Seven)
Friday's Results
NORRIS DIVISION
(Minnesota leads series, 3-2)

Minnesota 0 0 2—2
St. Louis 1 2 1—4

First period—1, St. Louis, Brind'Amour 2 (Quinn, Brown), 1:46. Second period—2, St. Louis, P.Cavallini 2 (Quinn, Tuttle), 10:43 (pp). 3, St. Louis, Quinn 4 (Brind'Amour, Tuttle), 18:04. Third period—4, St. Louis, Thomlinson 3 (Tuttle, Quinn), 9:07 (pp). 5, Minnesota, Propp 6 (Broten, Wilkinson), 14:04 (pp). 6, Minnesota, Modano 4 (Gagner, Broten), 17:39 (pp).

Shots on goal: Minnesota (on Riendeau) 10-5-11—26. St. Louis (on Casey, Hayward) 3-18-10—31.

SMYTHE DIVISION
(Edmonton leads series, 3-2)

Edmonton 1 0 1—2
Los Angeles 3 1 1—5

First period—1, Edmonton, Semenov 4 (Murphy, Buchberger), 10:01. 2, Los Angeles, Kasper 4 (Donnelly), 12:48. 3, Los Angeles, Robitaille 9 (Duchesne, Elik), 13:08. 4, Los Angeles, Robitaille 10 (Sandstrom, Benning), 19:03 (pp). Second period—5, Los Angeles, Robitaille 11 (Elik, Benning), 13:42. Third period—6, Edmonton, Anderson 4 (Huddy, Maciver), 5:04 (pp). 7, Los Angeles, Elik 2, 15:04.

Shots on goal: Edmonton (on Hrudey) 6-4-14—25. Los Angeles (on Fuhr) 12-6-4—22.

Saturday's Result
ADAMS DIVISION
(Series tied, 3-3)

Boston 1 0 1 0—2
Montreal 1 0 1 1—3

First period—1, Montreal, Lebeau 1 (Courtnall, Savard), 4:44 (pp). 2, Boston, D.Sweeney 1, 8:06. Second period—None. Third period—3, Boston, Lazaro 3 (Burridge), 1:26. 4, Montreal, Corson 8 (Richer, Skrudland), 15:56. Overtime—5, Montreal, Corson 9 (Skrudland, Richer), 17:47.

Shots on goal: Boston (on Roy) 7-7-8-12—34. Montreal (on Moog) 14-12-6-9—41.

BASKETBALL

NBA Playoffs

FIRST ROUND
(Best-of-Five)
Friday's Results
EASTERN CONFERENCE
(Boston leads series, 1-0)

Indiana 25 31 34 30—120
Boston 36 25 31 35—127

Indiana: Thompson 3-7 0-0 6, Person 10-19 0-0 23, Dreiling 3-4 0-0 6, M.Williams 6-13 8-9 20, Miller 5-12 12-13 24, Schrempf 6-13 3-6 15, Smits 8-10 1-2 17, Fleming 4-7 1-3 9, Sanders 0-2 0-0 0. Totals 45-87 25-33 120.

Boston: Bird 6-20 9-10 21, Gamble 1-4 3-4 5, Parish 10-12 0-0 20, Shaw 5-6 2-2 12, Lewis 10-19 8-11 28, McHale 9-15 7-8 25, Pinckney 1-1 0-0 2, Brown 3-7 4-4 10, Kleine 0-0 0-0 0, D.Smith 0-2 4-4 4. Totals 45-86 37-43 127.

3-point goals—Indiana 5-15 (Person 3-6, Miller 2-5, M.Williams 0-1, Sanders 0-1, Schrempf 0-2), Boston 0-2 (Bird 0-2). Fouled out—Person. Rebounds—Indiana 49 (Schrempf 10), Boston 48 (Bird 12). Assists—Indiana 24 (Person 7), Boston 34 (Bird 12). Total fouls—Indiana 32, Boston 27. Technicals—Bird, McHale.

(Atlanta leads series, 1-0)

Atlanta 26 30 24 23—103
Detroit 26 25 19 28—98

Atlanta: Wilkins 11-24 8-9 32, Willis 3-10 6-6 12, Koncak 0-1 0-0 0, Rivers 6-12 2-2 14, Webb 6-9 4-5 18, Malone 1-3 2-2 4, Battle 6-11 4-4 16, Moncrief 0-1 3-4 3, Ferrell 2-3 0-0 4. Totals 35-74 29-32 103.

Detroit: Rodman 7-12 1-2 15, Bedford 3-9 1-2 7, Laimbeer 3-12 0-1 7, Dumars 7-19 5-5 20, Thomas 3-9 5-8 11, Edwards 1-6 0-0 2, Johnson 2-9 0-0 4, Aguirre 6-12 6-7 19, Salley 5-7 3-6 13, Henderson 0-1 0-0 0. Totals 37-96 21-31 98.

3-point goals—Atlanta 4-8 (Webb 2-2, Wilkins 2-5, Rivers 0-1), Detroit 3-11 (Laimbeer 1-1, Dumars 1-3, Aguirre 1-3, Henderson 0-1, Rodman 0-1, Thomas 0-2). Fouled out—Thomas. Rebounds—Atlanta 46 (Willis 8), Detroit 65 (Laimbeer, Rodman 11). Assists—Atlanta 12 (Webb, Battle 3), Detroit 16 (Thomas 14). Total fouls—Atlanta 24, Detroit 24. Technicals—Atlanta illegal defense, Detroit illegal defense, Laimbeer, Malone. Flagrant fouls—Laimbeer, Willis. Ejection—Laimbeer.

WESTERN CONFERENCE
(Portland leads series, 1-0)

Seattle 23 20 29 30—102
Portland 31 19 28 32—110

Seattle: Johnson 11-20 10-10 33, Kemp 4-13 2-3 10, Benjamin 3-6 6-7 12, Payton 2-3 2-2 6, Threatt 6-10 3-4 15, McKey 3-6 0-0 6, Pierce 6-15 5-5 17, Cage 0-1 2-2 2, McMillan 0-1 1-2 1, Barros 0-1 0-0 0. Totals 35-76 31-35 102.

Portland: Kersey 11-19 9-10 31, Williams 4-8 2-5 10, Duckworth 4-6 4-6 12, Drexler 14-22 9-10 39, Porter 1-7 5-7 7, Robinson 1-1 1-3 3, Ainge 2-7 2-3 6, Bryant 0-2 0-0 0, Young 0-1 0-0 0, Davis 1-3 0-0 2. Totals 38-76 32-44 110.

3-point goals—Seattle 1-12 (Johnson 1-5, Kemp 0-1, McMillan 0-1, Barros 0-1, Threatt 0-2, Pierce 0-2), Portland 2-9 (Drexler 2-6, Ainge 0-3). Fouled out—Pierce. Rebounds—Seattle 45 (Benjamin 9), Portland 50 (Duckworth 13). Assists—Seattle 21 (Payton 8), Portland 27 (Drexler 9). Total fouls—Seattle 32, Portland 24. Technicals—Kemp, Pierce.

Saturday's Results
EASTERN CONFERENCE
(Philadelphia leads series, 2-0)

Philadelphia 30 28 24 20 14—116
Milwaukee 24 28 25 25 10—112

Philadelphia: Barkley 7-18 8-10 22, Gilliam 8-15 3-4 19, Mahorn 6-8 3-4 15, Green 3-5 2-2 8, Hawkins 5-12 5-6 17, Turner 3-5 1-2 7, Anderson 7-15 10-11 24, Bol 2-2 0-0 4, Reid 0-0 0-0 0. Totals 41-80 32-38 116.

Milwaukee: Brickowski 4-10 2-4 10, Roberts 6-14 0-0 12, Schayes 3-10 7-8 13, Humphries 9-14 4-5 24, Robertson 12-19 7-7 31, Sikma 3-7 0-0 7, Grayer 0-5 2-2 2, Krystkowiak 0-2 0-0 0, Henson 1-3 0-0 3, Lohaus 3-5 1-2 10, Dantley 0-0 0-0 0. Totals 41-89 23-28 112.

3-point goals—Philadelphia 2-12 (Hawkins 2-5, Turner 0-1, Anderson 0-1, Barkley 0-5), Milwaukee 7-14 (Lohaus 3-5, Humphries 2-3, Sikma 1-1, Henson 1-1, Roberts 0-1, Schayes 0-1, Robertson 0-2). Fouled out—Humphries. Rebounds—Philadelphia 49 (Barkley 13), Milwaukee 49 (Brickowski 12). Assists—Philadelphia 28 (Barkley 10), Milwaukee 29 (Humphries 8). Total fouls—Philadelphia 26, Milwaukee 27. Technicals—Brickowski, Mahorn, Roberts, Philadelphia illegal defense.

WESTERN CONFERENCE
(Series tied, 1-1)

Golden State 27 28 29 27—111
San Antonio 26 21 20 31—98

Golden State: Mullin 6-16 14-15 27, Elie 2-4 2-2 6, Petersen 2-2 1-2 5, Hardaway 7-16 4-4 20, Richmond 7-20 2-2 16, Marciulionis 6-9 4-4 16, Hill 4-4 1-2 9, R.Higgins 2-5 2-2 6, Askew 0-2 0-0 0, Tolbert 3-4 0-0 6. Totals 39-82 30-33 111.

San Antonio: Elliot 0-3 1-2 1, Cummings 11-20 4-7 26, Robinson 9-13 10-10 28, Strickland 3-12 2-2 8, Anderson 6-14 5-9 19, Pressey 6-11 0-1 12, Green 1-2 2-2 4, Johnson 0-4 0-0 0, Wingate 0-0 0-0 0, S.Higgins 0-1 0-0 0. Totals 36-80 24-33 98.

3-point goals—Golden State 3-7 (Hardaway 2-4, Mullin 1-1, Richmond 0-2), San Antonio 2-7 (Anderson 2-5, Pressey 0-1, Johnson 0-1). Fouled out—Hill. Rebounds—Golden State 44 (Mullin 7), San Antonio 55 (Robinson 15). Assists—Golden State 19 (Hardaway 9), San Antonio 21 (Strickland 7). Total fouls—Golden State 27, San Antonio 25. Technicals—Golden State illegal defense.

(Los Angeles leads series, 2-0)

Houston 16 25 29 21—91
L.A. Lakers 23 25 26 35—109

Houston: B.Johnson 2-7 0-0 4, Thorpe 8-12 0-0 16, Olajuwon 9-14 5-6 23, Maxwell 12-23 1-2 31, K.Smith 7-16 4-4 19, L.Smith 0-0 0-0 0, Floyd 2-10 0-0 4, Wood 0-1 1-2 1. Totals 40-83 11-14 91.

L.A. Lakers: Perkins 6-10 0-2 14, Worthy 10-24 8-8 29, Divac 8-13 6-8 23, E.Johnson 5-13 3-4 13, Scott 8-13 0-0 17, Green 3-5 1-2 7, Campbell 0-0 0-0 0, Drew 2-2 0-0 4, Thompson 0-0 0-0 0. Totals 42-80 18-24 109.

3-point goals—Houston 7-19 (Maxwell 6-13, K.Smith 1-3, Floyd 0-3), Los Angeles 7-15 (Perkins 2-2, Drew 2-2, Divac 1-2, Worthy 1-3, Scott 1-3, Johnson 0-3). Fouled out—None. Rebounds—Houston 43 (Olajuwon 11), Los Angeles 47 (Divac 10). Assists—Houston 25 (K.Smith 7), Los Angeles 35 (Johnson 21). Total fouls—Houston 22, Los Angeles 17. Technicals—Houston Coach Chaney.

(Series tied, 1-1)

Utah 23 18 19 32—92
Phoenix 23 17 26 36—102

Utah: Edwards 2-9 2-2 6, K.Malone 10-17 2-5 22, Eaton 1-3 2-4 4, J.Malone 8-16 7-8 23, Stockton 9-13 1-2 22, Bailey 3-6 1-2 7, M.Brown 2-7 1-2 5, Rudd 1-2 0-0 3. Totals 36-73 16-25 92.

Phoenix: Chambers 5-17 2-4 12, McDaniel 3-13 2-2 8, West 4-5 3-3 11, Hornacek 6-12 13-13 25, Johnson 2-10 6-7 10, Majerle 4-8 2-4 12, Lang 6-8 8-11 20, Rambis 0-0 0-0 0, Knight 2-3 0-0 4. Totals 32-76 36-44 102.

3-point goals—Utah 4-9 (Stockton 3-5, Rudd 1-2, K.Malone 0-1, J.Malone 0-1), Phoenix 2-8 (Majerle 2-4, Hornacek 0-1, Johnson 0-1, Chambers 0-2). Fouled out—Eaton. Rebounds—Utah 47 (K.Malone 14), Phoenix 45 (Lang 8). Assists—Utah 21 (Stockton 11), Phoenix 23 (Johnson 12). Total fouls—Utah 38, Phoenix 23. Technicals—K.Malone, Phoenix illegal defense.

TENNIS

WTA SEAT OPEN
In Barcelona
Semifinals

Conchita Martinez (4), Spain, def. Nathalie Tauziat (5), France, 6-1, 4-6, 6-1; Manuela Maleeva-Fragniere (3), Switzerland, def. Arantxa Sanchez Vicario (2), Spain, 2-6, 7-5, 6-3.

Final

Martinez def. Maleeva-Fragniere, 6-4, 6-1.

MONTE CARLO OPEN
Semifinals

Boris Becker (2), Germany, def. Goran Prpic, Yugoslavia, 6-3, 6-3; Sergi Bruguera (9), Spain, def. Horst Skoff, Austria, 6-1, 6-4.

Final

Becker vs. Bruguera (Rain interrupted play, with Becker leading 5-4).

SOCCER

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

PSV Eindhoven 3, SVV Schiedam 2
SC Heerenveen 2, Sparta Rotterdam 1
NEC Nijmegen 0, Willem II Tilburg 2
Roda JC 5, FC Den Haag 1
MVV Maastricht 2, Vitesse 0
RKC Waalwijk 1, Ajax 1
Feyenoord Rotterdam 2, FC Groningen 0
FC Volendam 3, FC Twente Enschede 1
FC Utrecht 2, Fortuna Sittard 0

Standings: PSV Eindhoven 41 points; Ajax 39; FC Groningen 37; FC Utrecht 31; FC Volendam and Roda JC 28; Vitesse and FC Twente 27; RKC Waalwijk 25; FC Den Haag and Willem II 24; Feyenoord 22; Fortuna S. and Sparta 21; SVV Schiedam, MVV Maastricht and NEC Nijmegen 19; Heerenveen 18.

FRENCH CUP
Fifth Round

Ajaccio 0, Cannes 1
Tours 0, Guingamp 1
Toulon 2, Monaco 3
Annecy 0, Rodez 2
Niort 2, Laval 1
Brest 1, Nantes 2
Sochaux 1, Auxerre 1
(Sochaux won 9-8 on penalties in ET)
Paris St Germain 0, Olympique Marseille 2

GERMAN FIRST DIVISION

Hertha BSC Berlin 1, SV Hamburg 4

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Real Mallorca 1, Barcelona 1
Sevilla 3, Castellon 0
Zaragoza 1, Atletico Madrid 0
Cadiz 1, Sporting Gijon 1
Real Sociedad 1, Osasuna 1
Logrones 1, Athletic Bilbao 1
Oviedo 3, Tenerife 1
Real Madrid 1, Valladolid 0
Espanol 2, Betis 2
Valencia 0, Burgos 1

Standings: Barcelona 52 points; Atletico Madrid 44; Osasuna 38; Real Madrid, Sporting Gijon and Oviedo 35; FC Sevilla 34; Logrones 33; Valencia 32; Burgos, Athletic Bilbao and Tenerife 31; Valladolid and Real Sociedad 30; Espanol 29; Zaragoza and Mallorca 27; Castellon 24; Betis Sevilla and Cadiz 21.

AUTO RACING

San Marino Grand Prix

Top finishers Sunday at Imola, Italy, the third race of the 1991 World F-1 Championship: 1. Ayrton Senna, Brazil, McLaren Honda, 1 hour, 35 minutes, 14.750 seconds; 2. Gerhard Berger, Austria, McLaren Honda, 1.675 seconds behind; 3. J.J. Lehto, Finland, Scuderia Italia Dallara, at 1 lap; 4. PierLuigi Martini, Italy, Minardi Ferrari, 2 laps; 5. Mika Hakkinen, Finland, Lotus Judd, 3 laps; 6. Julian Bailey, Britain, Lotus Judd, 3 laps; 7. Thierry Boutsen, Belgium, Ligier, 3 laps; 8. Mark Blundell, Britain, Brabham Yamaha, 3 laps; 9. Eric van de Poele, Belgium, Modena, 4 laps; 10. Erik Comas, France, Ligier, 4 laps.

Standings: 1. Senna, 30 points; 2. Berger, 10; 3. Alain Prost, France, Ferrari, 9; 4. (tied) Riccardo Patrese, Italy, Williams Renault, and Nelson Piquet, Brazil, Benetton-Ford, 6; 6. Lehto, 4; 7. (tied) Stefano Modena, Italy, Tyrrell Honda, and Martini, 3; 9. (tied) Satoru Nakajima, Japan, Tyrrell Honda, and Hakkinen, 2.

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL
American League

BALTIMORE—Put Glenn Davis, first baseman, on 15-day disabled list. Called up Bob Milacki, pitcher, from Hagerstown, Eastern League.

KANSAS CITY—Put Kevin Seitzer, third baseman, on 15-day disabled list. Bought contract of Paul Zuvella, infielder, from Omaha, American Association.

OAKLAND—Optioned Scott Hemond, third baseman, to Tacoma, Pacific Coast League.

SEATTLE—Put Gene Harris, pitcher, on disqualified list for leaving team without permission. Activated Bill Swift, pitcher, from 15-day disabled list.

TEXAS—Activated Juan Gonzalez, outfielder, from 15-day disabled list. Sent Nick Capra, outfielder, outright to Oklahoma, American Association.

TORONTO—Agreed to contract extension with Pat Borders, catcher, through 1992 season. Put Rance Mulliniks, designated hitter, on 15-day disabled list. Bought contract of Kenny Williams, outfielder, from Syracuse, International League.

National League

N.Y. METS—Named Dallas Green, special assignment scout.

SAN FRANCISCO—Put Rick Reuschel, pitcher, on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to Apr. 23. Recalled Kirt Manwaring, catcher, from Phoenix, Pacific Coast League.

ST. LOUIS—Recalled Tim Jones, infielder, from Louisville, American Association. Optioned Omar Olivares, pitcher, to Louisville.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

NBA—Suspended Terry Teagle, L.A. Lakers guard, for one game and fined him $7,500 for punching Dave Jamerson in April 25 game.

CLEVELAND—Extended contract of Larry Nance, forward, through 1993-94 season.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

CINCINNATI—Signed David Grant, defensive end.

DALLAS—Mike Sullivan, offensive lineman, failed his physical.

FOOTBALL

WLAF Standings

European Division	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
London	5	0	0	1.000	153	48
Barcelona	5	1	0	.833	155	86
Frankfurt	4	2	0	.667	105	95
North American East Division						
N.Y.-N.J.	3	3	0	.500	156	94
Montreal	2	4	0	.333	67	155
Orlando	2	4	0	.333	130	195
Raleigh-Durham	0	5	0	.000	80	160
North American West						
San Antonio	3	2	0	.600	106	77
Birmingham	2	3	0	.400	43	86
Sacramento	2	4	0	.333	78	97

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Frankfurt 17, Montreal 7
Barcelona 29, Sacramento 28, OT
New York-New Jersey 42, Orlando 6

SUNDAY'S GAME

Raleigh-Durham at London

MONDAY'S GAME

San Antonio at Birmingham

CRICKET

FIFTH TEST

West Indies vs. Australia, First Day
Saturday, in St. John's, Antigua
Australia 1st innings: 354-5

DENNIS THE MENACE

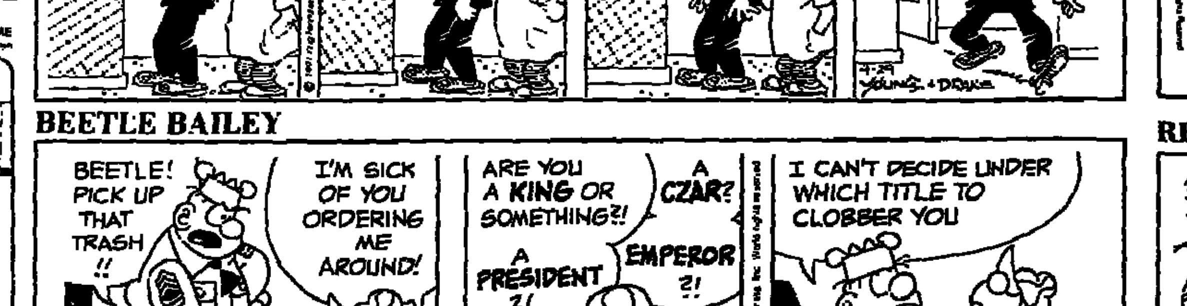
"HEY, TAKE A LOOK AT MY NEW SNAKE!"

"I DON'T REALLY HAVE A SNAKE. I JUST WANTED TO TALK TO YOU ALONE!"

PEANUTS

ANDY CAPP

BLONDIE



WIZARD of ID

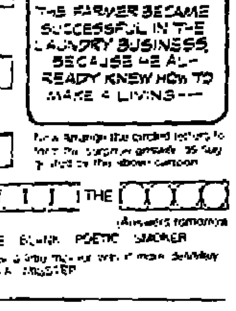
JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

YAFLE

ZOPAT

LETLIF

SEPPOO



Print answer here THE

(Answers tomorrow)

BEETLE BAILEY

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

GARFIELD

For investment information read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

MONDAY SPORTS

Triple Play Helps Phils Top Padres

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Charlie Hayes capped a five-run first inning with a three-run home run and the Phillies turned their first triple play in 23 years Sunday to defeat the San Diego Padres, 9-2, *in Philadelphia*.

Jason Grimsley gave up three hits, walked six but struck out seven in seven innings. He was helped in the first inning when the Phillies turned a triple play, the first in the

NATIONAL LEAGUE

21-year history of Veterans Stadium and the first by Philadelphia since May 4, 1968.

Paul Faries and Tony Fernandez walked to lead off the game and Grimsley had a 3-2 count on Tony Gwynn. With the runners moving, Gwynn lined out to second baseman Randy Ready, who stepped on second and threw to first baseman Ricky Jordan to complete the triple play.

Philadelphia struck quickly against San Diego starter Eric Nolte, scoring five times in the first inning.

Reds 4, Cubs 3: Paul O'Neill hit his third homer in three games and rookie Chris Hammond remained perfect in three starts, giving up six hits and striking out four in seven innings to power Cincinnati.

O'Neill led off the second inning with his fourth homer of the season. The Cubs tied it in the third on Mark Grace's run-scoring single, but the Reds went ahead with unearned runs in the third and fourth innings. Hal Morris's RBI double in the sixth made it 4-1.

Pirates 7, Mets 3: In New York, Barry Bonds drove in three runs, scored twice and stole home, while John Smiley became the National League's first four-game winner as Pittsburgh got its eighth victory in nine games.

Smiley allowed three runs and six hits in five-plus innings. Bill Landrum inherited a two-on, none-out jam in the sixth and gave three innings of one-hit relief. Neal Heaton worked the ninth.

Jay Bell had two hits for the Pirates and Bobby Bonilla scored twice and added an RBI. The Pirates scored four runs after two were out in the first on four singles and three stolen bases off New York starter Ron Darling.

Astros 2, Braves 0: Casey Candaele drove in the only runs with a two-out, two-run double in the seventh inning and Jimmy Jones provided seven *shutout innings* in Houston to lead the Astros.

Carl Nichols started the winning rally by beating out an infield hit to deep short with one out. After pinch-hitter Dave Rhode lined out to left, Mark McLemore singled to right to move Nichols to second. Candaele then lined a double to the right field corner to score both.

Three pitchers combined on the shutout for Houston. After Jones, Al Osuna came on at the start of the eighth and Dwayne Henry retired the final two batters in the *ninth*.

In Saturday's games:

Cubs 8, Reds 3: Pitcher Shawn Boskie hit his first major-league homer and Andre Dawson homered and drove in three runs to help Chicago win in Cincinnati, but for only the second time in nine games.

With a man on in the second inning, Boskie homered off Norm Charlton, who walked three batters, threw three wild pitches, made a bad choice on a bunt and let a ground ball deflect off his glove, setting up three runs for the Cubs.

Phillies 4, Padres 3: The Phillies rallied in the bottom of the 12th in Philadelphia on RBI singles by John Kruk and Rod Booker after Paul Faries put San Diego ahead, 3-2, in the top of the inning with a run-scoring single.

Danny Cox, in his first major league game in three seasons, allowed one run and three hits in seven innings. He had a ligament transplant in his right elbow on March 31, 1989.

Pirates 10, Mets 1: In New York, the Pirates got 16 hits and won for the ninth time in 11 games as Bobby Bonilla drove in four runs with three singles and a sacrifice fly.

Bonilla's run-scoring single gave the Pirates the lead in the first, and they got four more runs as they batted around in the second. Orlando Merced, Andy Van Slyke and Bonilla each drove in a run.

Giants 4, Dodgers 3: *After missing* five games with a strained hamstring, Willie McGee hit a two-run homer in Los Angeles and Robby Thompson returned to San Francisco's leadoff spot with four singles.

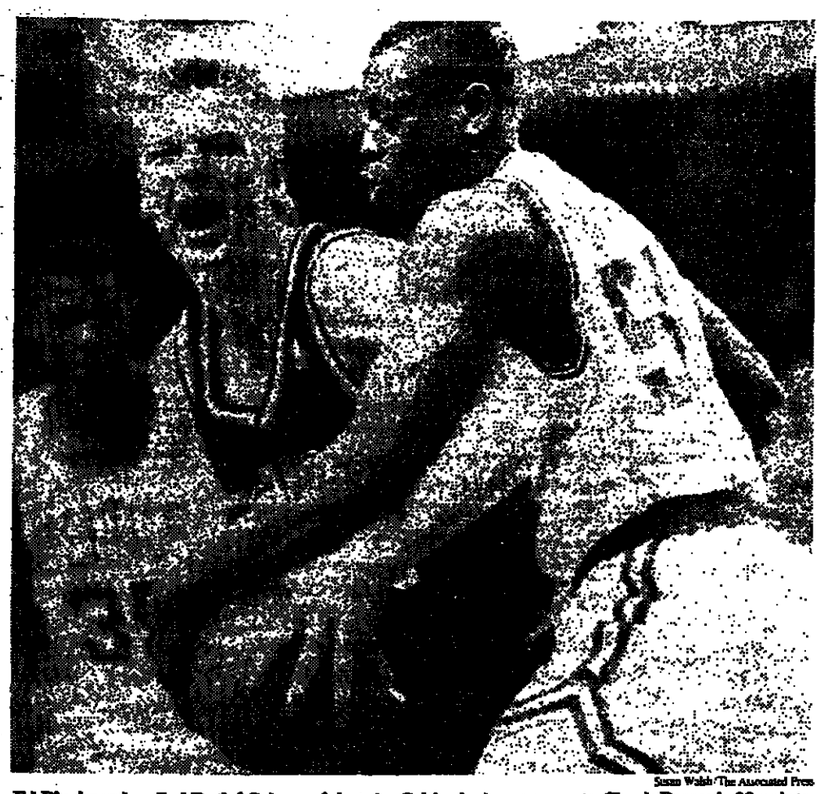
After leaving a runner at third in each of the first three innings, the Giants scored against Bob Ojeda in the fifth on Thompson's single and McGee's first homer of the season.

Cardinals 2, Expos 1: Singles by Ozzie Smith, Ray Lankford and Pedro Guerrero in the third tied the score in St. Louis and the go-ahead run scored in the fourth on singles by Todd Zeile and Tom Pagnozzi and a double-play grounder by Jose Oquendo.

Montreal had ended a 28-inning scoreless streak in the third when Gilberto Reyes led off with a walk and scored on a two-out single by Dave Martinez.

Braves 2, Astros 1: Francisco Cabrera's single in the 13th inning drove in Tom Glavine from second with the winning run in Houston after the Astros left the bases loaded in the ninth and 10th.

Glavine, leading off, was walked by Jim Corsi and bunted to second by Terry Pendleton before Cabrera lined his single to center. *(UPI, AP)*



Susan Walsh/The Associated Press

Ed Pinckney handled Detlef Schrempf, but the Celtics had no answer to Chuck Person's 39 points.

Person Sets 3-Point-Shot Record As Pacers Beat Celtics, 130-118

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOSTON — Chuck Person scored 39 points and set an National Basketball Association playoff record by making seven 3-point shots Sunday as the Indiana Pacers beat the Boston Celtics, 130-118, *for the second postseason victory* in their history.

The best-of-five series, tied at 1-

NBA PLAYOFFS

1, moves to Indianapolis for Games 3 and 4 *on Wednesday and Friday.*

Boston's Larry Bird, whose bad back forced him to go into traction the night after Game 1, started Sunday and scored 18 points but made just seven of 18 shots form the field.

The Pacers made 50 of of their 87 shots, or 58 percent. Person made his first seven 3-point shots and missed his final three.

The Pacers took the lead for good with a 13-2 surge midway through the third quarter.

Vern Fleming started the run with three baskets and Detlef Schrempf added a jump-hook. After Boston's Dee Brown sank a jumper from the right corner, Person connected on his sixth 3-pointer, then his shot *from the top of the* key provided an 82-77 lead at 4:16. The Celtics never again got closer than three points.

In the fourth quarter, Indiana held a 117-104 lead after Schrempf's three-point play at 5:18. After Boston drew to 121-*114, Micheal Williams'* three-point play and Schrempf's two free throws defused the Celtics' final comeback attempt.

Indiana, which had won just three of its previous 29 games in Boston Garden, also received 24 points from Williams and 15 from Reggie Miler.

For Boston, which is trying to avoid first-round elimination for the third straight year, Brian Shaw and Reggie Lewis each scored 22 points. Robert Parish had 21 and Kevin McHale 20.

Indiana has a 2-9 record in three playoff series since joining the NBA in 1976. Boston has won 61 of 82 playoff series, the best mark in league history.

The Celtics entered the game with far more postseason experience, its 12 men having played in a total of 485 games, Indiana's in just 70.

In Friday's game, which the Celtics won, 127-120, Bird keyed a 10-0 fourth-quarter run that broke a 110-110 tie.

Despite having been sidelined for seven of the previous eight games with a back injury, he finished with 21 points, 12 assists, 12 rebounds and 3 steals, having made six of 20 shots from the field.

Afterward, he was hospitalized and placed in traction so that he could "get a good night's sleep," said the Celtics' spokesman, Jeff Twiss. "It's not a medical emergency. It's just to help him relax."

Reggie Lewis' 20-footer with 4:39 left in the first game gave the Celtics the lead for good at 112-110. Bird then passed to Shaw for a reverse lay-up with 3:44 to go and assisted again when Shaw sank a 10-footer with 3:20 left.

Williams missed his shot on Indiana's next possession, and Bird rebounded. On the other end of the floor, he sank a 19-footer with 2:37 to play and raised one finger in triumph before the ball went through the basket.

Bird then stole the ball from Person, was fouled and made both free throws. They gave the Celtics a 120-110 lead, and they stayed ahead by at least six the rest of the way.

In Saturday's games:

Lakers 109, Rockets 98: Vlade Divac, 23, the Yugoslav center in his second NBA season, scored a career playoff-high 23 points, grabbed 10 rebounds and blocked three shots in Inglewood, California, to give Los Angeles a 2-0 lead against Houston.

The Lakers broke open the game by outscoring the Rockets, 21-8, to turn a 78-74 lead early in the fourth quarter into a 99-82 advantage with 5:08 left. Houston failed to get closer than nine points *after* that.

James Worthy, who led Los Angeles's scoring with 29 points, got 14 in the final quarter. Vernon Maxwell, who led the Rockets with 31 points, made six of his playoff-record 13 shots from 3-point range.

Warriors 111, Spurs 98: Chris Mullin had 27 points and led a 10-0 third-quarter run in San Antonio, Texas, as Golden State tied its series at one game each.

The Warriors, who led by 55-47 at the half, opened the third period with 10 straight points and led by as many as 19 in the quarter. Mullin had 10 points in the period.

The Warriors' defense held the Spurs to 32 fewer points than on Thursday.

76ers 116, Bucks 112: In Milwaukee, Rick Mahorn's lay-up broke a tie with 19 seconds left in overtime and Ron Anderson, who led the 76ers with 24 points, made two free throws with 2.5 seconds to go as Philadelphia took a 2-0 lead in its series.

Alvin Robertson led Milwaukee with 31 points. Jay Humphries, who got 24, made a 3-pointer at the buzzer of regulation time.

There were three ties in overtime before Mahorn took a bounce pass from Charles Barkley, who was being double-teamed under the basket, and scored to make it 114-112. Humphries missed a 3-pointer with seven seconds left, Barkley rebounded and Anderson made the two free throws.

The 76ers, who trailed by 14 in the third quarter, overtook the Bucks with a 22-5 fourth-quarter run led by Barkley and Armon Gilliam, who finished with 19 points.

Suns 102, Jazz 92: *In Phoenix,* Jeff Hornacek scored 25 points, 11 in the fourth quarter, and backup center Andrew Lang added a playoff career-high 20 as the Suns rebounded to tie their series with Utah at a game each.

The Suns shot only 42 percent from the field, but their reserves outscored Utah's, 36-15. That helped Phoenix overcome poor shooting by starters Tom Chambers and Kevin Johnson.

Hornacek, held to three points on 0-for-8 shooting in Game 1, gave Phoenix a 92-79 lead on a jumper with 2:57 to play. Although the Jazz then rallied to make it 92-86, Phoenix sank six free throws in *the final 33 seconds.*

In Friday's other games:

Trail Blazers 110, Sonics 102: Clyde Drexler scored 19 of his career playoff-high 39 points in the fourth quarter in Portland, Oregon, to help hold off Seattle in a first-round opener.

Jerome Kersey, who got 31 points, made an 18-foot (5.5-meter) jumper with 53 seconds to play to give Portland a six-point lead.

The Blazers, who had the NBA's best regular-season record at *63-19* and swept the Sonics, 4-0, in the regular season, led throughout after the game's first three minutes.

Hawks 103, Pistons 98: Two-time champion Detroit was beaten as Dominique Wilkins scored 32 points and Atlanta won the series opener in Auburn Hills, Michigan.

Bill Laimbeer, who scored seven points for Detroit, was ejected with 9:01 left in the fourth quarter for throwing a punch at the Hawks' Moses Malone. Both received technical fouls, but Malone remained in the game.

Vinnie Johnson's hook shot just before the 24-second buzzer gave the Pistons a 93-93 tie with 2:27 left. After a timeout, John Battle made a basket and two free throws and Willis a free throw for a 99-93 advantage with 55 seconds left.

Morris Wins No. 200 as the Twins Pound the Mariners, 8-2

The Associated Press

Jack Morris won his 200th career game on Sunday in Minneapolis as the Minnesota Twins extended their winning streak to five games by pounding the Mariners, 8-2. It was Seattle's fifth straight loss.

Morris, 2-3, became the 89th pitcher to reach 200 victories. The only active pitchers with more victories are Nolan Ryan (304), Bert Blyleven (279), Rick Reuschel (214) and Frank Tanana (208).

Morris, pitching on three days' rest, struggled through six innings.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

He gave up two runs on seven hits, threw two wild pitches and hit a batter.

The Mariners touched Morris for a run in the top of the first inning. Greg Briley got an infield *hit, stole second and scored on Ken* Griffey Jr.'s single. But Kirby Puckett responded in the bottom of the inning by drilling a two-out solo homer on a 3-2 pitch from *Scott Bankhead.*

The Twins made it 2-1 in the third when Chuck Knoblauch tripled to the center-field wall with two outs and came home on Puckett's RBI single.

Seattle tied it in the fourth. Edgar Martinez led off with a single, giving him a league-high 13-game hitting streak. Pete O'Brien singled and one out later both advanced on a Morris wild pitch. After another out, Omar Vizquel singled in a run.

In the sixth, Puckett walked and scored on Kent Hrbek's double. Hrbek scored on Chili Davis's single to make it 4-2.

Minnesota added four runs in the seventh.

Orioles 5, Brewers 4: Craig Worthington singled home the tie-breaking run in the eighth inning in *Baltimore and Carl Ripken got* three hits and batted in four runs as the Orioles rallied to stop Milwaukee.

With the score tie at 4, Ripken led off the eighth with an infield hit against Darren Holmes. With one out, Leo Gomez reached on an infield hit and Ripken took third on Sam Horn's deep fly to right. Worthington then singled up the middle.

Milwaukee got seven hits in the third — six of them against Ben *McDonald — but the Oriole* outfielders kept the damage to a minimum by twice turning singles into outs.

Blue Jays 9, Tigers 6: Devon White's two-run single with the bases loaded *in the sixth inning* keyed a five-run rally that put the Blue Jays ahead 8-4 in Toronto. *Glenallen* Hill had a career-high *four* hits for Toronto, including a home run and double.

Reliever Mark Leiter took a 4-3 lead into the sixth, but hit leadoff batter Kenny Williams with a pitch. A single by Hill and a one-out walk to Manny Lee loaded the bases, before White singled off John Cerutti.

Roberto Alomar then got a two-run double and Joe Carter's RBI single capped the drive.

In Saturday's games:

Athletics 4, Angels 3: Terry Steinbach drove in three runs in Oakland, Dave Henderson got four hits and Mike Moore won his third straight decision as the A's beat California for the fifth time in six games this season.

Rickey Henderson, activated from the disabled list before the game, batted leadoff for the A's and went 0-for-4. He remained one shy of tying Lou Brock's stolen base record of 938 after missing 14 games with a strained muscle in his left calf.

Red Sox 6, Royals 4: Kevin Romine hit Dan Schatzeder's first pitch in Kansas City for a two-run, tie-breaking single in the sixth inning and Jack Clark added a three-run homer for Boston.

The Royals scored three times in the ninth on RBI singles by Terry Shumpert, Jim Eisenreich and Danny Tartabull, but Jeff Reardon struck out Kirk Gibson with two runners on to end the game.

Twins 7, Mariners 2: Minnesota produced its first four-game winning streak of the season as Kent Hrbek hit a two-run homer in the first and Brian Harper did the same in the fifth in Minneapolis.

Minnesota added three runs in the ninth on run-scoring singles by Gladden and Chuck Knoblauch and pitcher *Bill Swift's* error on an errant pickoff attempt.

Tigers 4, Blue Jays 2: In Toronto, David Wells retired the first nine Detroit batters, then quickly fell behind, 3-0.

Tony Phillips opened the fourth with a single, then Alan Trammell doubled and Lou Whitaker's grounder skidded under John Olerud's glove at first base for an error, enabling both runners to score for a 2-0 lead. Pete Incaviglia then batted in a run.

Brewers 5, Orioles 2: Jim Ganter doubled in two runs for Milwaukee in the seventh and Gary Sheffield hit a two-run single in the ninth in Baltimore.

The Orioles lost for the seventh time in nine games as Don August gave up only one run in 6⅓ innings for his first victory since September 1989.

Rangers 4, Indians 1: Juan Gonzalez, just off the disabled list, broke an eighth-inning tie with a two-run double in Arlington, Texas, as the Rangers handed Cleveland its sixth loss in eight games.

With the score 1-1, Julio Franco singled with one out off Steve Olin. Kevin Reimer doubled and Gonzalez followed with a double down the left-field line.

White Sox 14, Yankees 9: In Chicago, Dan Pasqua homered twice, drove in four runs and had four hits against New York.

Blake Sell/Reuters

Shortstop Dick Schofield tagged Dave Henderson at second base after a pop fly to center, but Henderson got four hits Saturday as the A's beat the Angels for the fifth time in six games this year.

SIDELINES

Sherborne's 66 Takes Madrid Open

MADRID (UPI) — Andrew Sherborne of Britain shot a final-round 66 to win the Madrid Open on Sunday with a total of 16-under-par 272, one stroke better than Miguel Martin of Spain.

Sherborne had six birdies, while Martin bogeyed the second hole and missed a short putt on the sixth. Finishing third at 275 was Mark James, whose 65 was the best round of the tournament.

● Duffy Waldorf tied the course record Saturday with a 9-under-par 63 to gain a share the lead with Bob Wolcott at 204 after three rounds of the Greater Greensboro Open in North Carolina. *(AP)*

Rain Halts Final of Monte Carlo Open

MONTE CARLO (AP) — Rain halted the men's final Sunday of the Monte Carlo Open with Boris Becker leading Sergi Bruguera, 5-4, in the first set. The match is to be resumed Monday.

● Sandra Cecchini of Italy defeated Magdalena Maleeva of Bulgaria, 6-4, 3-6, 7-5, in Sunday's final of Yugoslavia's first WTA tournament, the Croatian Lottery Cup in Bol.

Maassen Wins Amstel Gold Classic

MAASTRICHT, Netherlands (AP) — Frans Maassen of the Netherlands held off Maurizio Fondriest of Italy and Dirk de Wolf of Belgium in the stretch Saturday to win the Amstel Gold Classic, the fifth race in the World Cup bicycling series.

Maassen crossed the finish of the 244-kilometer (151-mile) race about one length ahead of Fondriest and several meters in front of de Wolf. The three were about 20 seconds ahead of a pack of more than 100 racers.

China and Korea in Table Tennis Final

CHIBA, Japan (AP) — China and the unified Korean team advanced Sunday to the women's team final of the World Table Tennis Championships. China, seeking its ninth straight title, defeated France, 3-0, while Korea beat Hungary, 3-1.

In the quarterfinals, China beat Czechoslovakia, 3-0; France defeated Hong Kong, 3-1; Hungary *downed Romania,* 3-1, and Korea *stopped the* Soviet Union, 3-0.

For the Record

Bordeaux soccer players have said they will not play again until they are paid for March and April by the financially troubled first division team. Sunday, *Jean-Didier Lange, the club's new* president, said he will meet with the players to try and find a solution. *(AFP, Reuters)*

Mark Spitz's comeback was dealt another setback when Matt Biondi defeated the former Olympic champion in a 50-meter butterfly matchup of gold-medal winners. Biondi finished in 24.51 seconds Saturday, Spitz in 26.51; the world record is 24.39. *(AP)*

Alydavid won the Derby Trial at Churchill Downs on Saturday, despite being bumped *at the start* by Big Al's Express, and appeared set for the Kentucky Derby. It was Alydavid's third victory in four starts. *(AP)*

Ian Bishop, the West Indies' leading fast bowler, will miss the tour of England starting in two weeks because of a back injury. *(AP)*

Alec Kessler, a forward for the NBA's Miami Heat, and two companions have disappeared during a boating trip to the Bahamas. *(UPI)*

Yoo Myung Woo of South Korea kept his WBA light flyweight crown Sunday by *stopping Kajkoug Danphoothai of Thailand.* *(UPI)*

James (Bonecrusher) Smith, the former heavyweight champion, won the IBC junior heavyweight title Saturday with a technical knockout of fellow American Pancho Carter in Raleigh, North Carolina. *(AP)*

The IBF has ended its five-year ban on title fights in South Africa, the federation announced Saturday. *(AP)*

U.S. Beats Finland, Gains Hockey Medal Round

The Associated Press

TURKU, Finland — Team USA edged Finland, 2-1, Sunday to join the Soviet Union, Sweden and Canada in the medal round of the World Hockey Championships.

Todd Krygier of the National Hockey League's Hartford Whalers scored the game-winner at 11:49 in the third period on a hard slap shot from the left circle that went between the legs of goalie Markus Ketterer.

A minute later, right wing Brian Mullen saved the game with goalie John Vanbiesbrouck, a teammate on the New York Rangers, down on the ice to the left of the net. Teppo Numminen's shot from close range was just inches from the line before Mullen cleared away the puck.

Team USA will open the medal round Tuesday against the Soviet Union, the defending world champion and winner of the preliminary round. Sweden plays Canada in the other game.

The Soviets were tied by Sweden, 5-5, on Sunday as both teams finished the preliminaries unbeaten. The Swedes rallied from a 2-4 deficit as Calle Johansson, freed for his first tournament game by the Washington Capitals' loss in the NHL playoffs, scored one of Sweden's goals. Viacheslav Bykov got two for the Soviets.

Canada lost, 4-3, to Czechoslovakia in Tampere as Jiri Dolezal scored three goals, but kept third place.

In Tampere, center Alfred Luethi scored twice as Switzerland beat Germany, 5-2, for its first victory in the A pool since 1972.

The Finns, who needed only a tie to make the medal round, pulled their goalie for an extra attacker in the last minute. But they did not come close to scoring, even with Jari Kurri on the ice.

That dashed Jari Kurri's hopes of winning a medal in his last world championship in his native Finland.

Kurri, the No. 2 scorer in NHL playoff history, left the Edmonton Oilers last year after winning five Stanley Cup titles and signed a contract with the Milan Devils.

The United States, which has not made the medal round since the 1985 championship in Prague, when it finished fourth, took the lead on Kevin Miller's goal at 2:11 in the opening period. Christian Ruuttuu, who plays with the Buffalo Sabres, made it 1-1 at 3:31.

Monarchs Rout Skyhawks to Go 6-0

The Associated Press

Stan Gelbaugh, the top-ranked passer in the World League of American Football, threw for 361 yards and three touchdowns Sunday night as the unbeaten London Monarchs beat the Raleigh-Durham Skyhawks, 35-10.

The Monarchs overcame four turnovers to run their record to 6-0, best in the WLAF. The Skyhawks dropped to 0-6.

Attendance at Wembley Stadium on a clear, pleasant evening was 33,997, down from the team's average of 39,000.

The Monarchs, who have the league's best team offense and defense, gained 471 yards while holding the Skyhawks to 236.

Gelbaugh, who engineered several long drives, completed 29 of 39 passes. He threw two interceptions but was not sacked.

"The key was the offensive line," he said. "There was no pressure on me all night long."

The Skyhawks opened the scoring with Wilson Hoyle's 44-yard field goal after London running back David Smith fumbled at his 26 on the game's first play.

Raleigh-Durham, which trailed by only 14-10 as the second half began, self-destructed on the opening possession of that half after quarterback Bobby McAllister threw to Melving Patterson for a 72-yard gain to the Monarchs' 3-yard line. But McAllister fumbled on third-and-goal and nose tackle Roy Hart recovered.

The Monarchs' defense smothered the Skyhawks the rest of the way.

London's Judd Garrett led all receivers with 10 receptions for 91 yards.

In Saturday's games:

Dragons 29, Surge 20: Barcelona linebacker Eric Naposki returned an interception 27 yards for a touchdown in Sacramento, California, that ended the WLAF's first overtime game.

Naposki, who picked off a pass by Mike Elkins, scored 12 minutes, 26 seconds into overtime.

The score was 20-20 after four periods. Massimo Manca of Barcelona kicked a 38-yard field goal, his third of the game, 21 seconds before Naposki scored. Under WLAF rules, an overtime goes the full 15 minutes unless one team goes ahead by six or more points.

Former Notre Dame quarterback Tony Rice, starting his first WLAF game, completed 18 of 39 passes for 205 yards and ran for one touchdown for Barcelona. The Dragons outgained Sacramento, 452 yards to 319.

Demetrius Davis had nine receptions for 116 yards for Barcelona.

Galaxy 17, Machine 7: Mike Perez threw two touchdown passes to Jason Johnson to beat Montreal in Frankfurt.

Perez connected with Johnson for a two-yard score in the second quarter and for a 50-yard touchdown on the Galaxy's first play of the second half, after cornerback Joe Greenwood's interception.

The Galaxy defense, ranked second in the league, sacked Montreal's quarterback, Michael Proctor, four times and forced several hurried passes.

Knights 42, Thunder 6: Eric Wilkerson ran for three touchdowns in East Rutherford, New Jersey, and Anthony Parker scored on a 46-yard interception return for New *York-New Jersey.*

The third straight victory for the once 0-3 Knights put them in first place in the North American East Division.

The Knights' defense recorded 10 sacks against Kerwin Bell and backup Tim Peterson, and recovered four of eight Orlando fumbles. Parker intercepted his sixth pass of the season, and has one in each of the last five games.

All of the Knights' 28 first-half points were set up by Thunder mistakes. *Wilkerson's scoring runs of* two and three yards followed Orlando fumbles, and in between Parker scored when Bell floated a pass into the secondary under pressure.

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American Film Through a French Lens

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In 1970 two French film buffs named Jean-Pierre Coursodon and Bertrand Tavernier brought out a dictionary called "Trente Ans de Cinéma Américain": sprightly, red-covered and relatively slim despite the authors' encyclopedic delight in such minor figures as Joseph Pevney and Art Napoleon and their passion for Ida Lupino ("the Proustian madeleine for *cinéphiles* who were twenty years old in the 1950s") and Janet Leigh ("one can measure a director's talent, or lack of it, by the way he directs Janet Leigh").

At that time they were still touched by the French *auteur* theory if not straitened, like many of their contemporaries, by its strictures. Their book was a trans-Atlantic collaboration: Coursodon was writing on

MARY BLUME

film and teaching French in upstate New York, Tavernier was in Paris working as a critic, distributor and press agent for such rambunctious idols as Raoul Walsh, John Ford and Elia Kazan, whom he astonished by knowing the names of all four writers on one of his minor films.

"Can you beat that!" Kazan remarked at the time. "And I never even met two of them."

Today Coursodon still lives in New York and writes full time. Tavernier has become one of France's leading directors occasionally — as in "'Round Midnight" and "Daddy Nostalgia" — filming in a mixture of English and French. They have just brought out an expanded version of their dictionary, now called "50 Ans de Cinéma Américain": two thick black-backed volumes tracing American film since 1939 and published by Nathan in Paris.

As a respected director Tavernier has widened his knowledge of the movie business as opposed to just movies: "In America power is more important than anything else. One reason I can make films for a fraction of what they cost in America is that I have no power problems. I don't want to spend money on a Rolls-Royce or a hotel suite, I'd rather have an extra day's shooting."

He has not managed to meet Ida Lupino in Hollywood but he did see Janet Leigh in Telluride. "She was absolutely delicious." It was a question-and-answer session and Miss Leigh was unable to recall the name of the man who shot an extra scene in "Touch of Evil."

"Harry Keller," Tavernier called out. "Were you on the set?" asked the puzzled Miss Leigh.

The revised dictionary begins with a riveting year-by-year account of the industry from 1939 to 1989, from the days of movie-movies to mere product. The authors say the outstanding moments were the 1940s and the early '70s. McCarthyism stilled the industry in the '50s by silencing so many emerging talents: "Losey, Dassin, Polonsky, John Berry — it's as if in France the *nouvelle vague* had been destroyed after two or three films." Tavernier says. The big moment in the '70s began just after they completed their first book.

"In a few months you had films like 'Jeremiah Johnson,' 'Mean Streets,' 'Badlands,'" Tavernier says. "People were fighting the rules, creating something new and old directors like John Huston were finding new vitality."

The first dictionary included a list of promising new directors, almost all of whom have disappeared from the scene. "Looking back, that list is ridiculous," Coursodon says. There is no such list in the new book and no analysis of directors who hit their stride after 1980, which means they had to omit talents they admire such as Jim Jarmusch, Spike Lee, the Coen brothers, Barry Levinson, Fred Schepisi and Adrian Lyne.

"Lyne made a film with Jodie Foster in 1978, we should have included him," Tavernier says. "We couldn't find a print so we pretended he didn't make it," says Coursodon.

The book is carefully documented and cheerfully idiosyncratic. They have dropped the section on actors (Ida Lupino still gets three and a half pages as a director) and concentrate on writers and directors with deliberate omissions such as the soft-porn king Russ Meyer and John ("Hairspray") Waters. They are more friendly to Kazan than to Edward Dmytryk for being a friendly witness during McCarthy ("Kazan has more talent") and do not mention James Ivory on the specious grounds that his films are British-backed. "I am not crazy about Ivory," Tavernier says. "Neither am I," says Coursodon.

They are very fond of Robert Parrish, Clint Eastwood, Jerry Schatzberg, Blake Edwards and Paul Mazursky, show an unexpected admiration for Sydney Pollack and could not bring themselves to see "Jonathan Livingston Seagull." Among today's heavy hitters, they greatly admire Scorsese, find Kubrick lacking in warmth, generosity, hope, love, joy and subtlety, have reservations about Brian De Palma, give Woody Allen 11 pages (only Raoul Walsh and Preston Sturges rate more) and like David Lynch's "Eraserhead."

They detest the special effects technocracy and the gimcrack philosophic noodlings of George Lucas and Steven Spielberg, especially what they call the "redundant vulgarity" of "The Color Purple." French and American film are further apart now than ever, the authors say.

"We have people in France like Beineix and Besson who could use special effects, who are as visual as Spielberg," Tavernier says, "but on the whole French cinema is very different and I don't see anyone in America who could do a film as daring as Bertrand Blier's 'Trop Belle Pour Toi' or 'Mélo' [by Alain Resnais] or even 'Life and Nothing But.'" Tavernier directed "Life and Nothing But" and got fan letters from Mazursky and Irvin Kershner and a kind word from Joseph Mankiewicz.

Courageously and interestingly, the authors reprint comments from the first dictionary along with the later addition although some were, they admit, wrongheaded and, as was the custom those days, untroubled by the fact that the authors had been unable to see many of the works they were discussing.

Nowadays, thanks mainly to American scholars, more old prints are available and earlier versions have been restored. "There is an enormous amount of film culture in the United States," Coursodon says, "though sometimes they are more interested in the research than in the films. American critics are not given to the same enthusiastic outbursts, they are more sedate. But the gap is narrowing."

At the time of their first book, Coursodon and Tavernier shared the French love for Jerry Lewis and contempt for what was dismissed as the faceless holy trinity of George Stevens, William Wyler and Fred Zinnemann (they have since rediscovered Zinnemann).

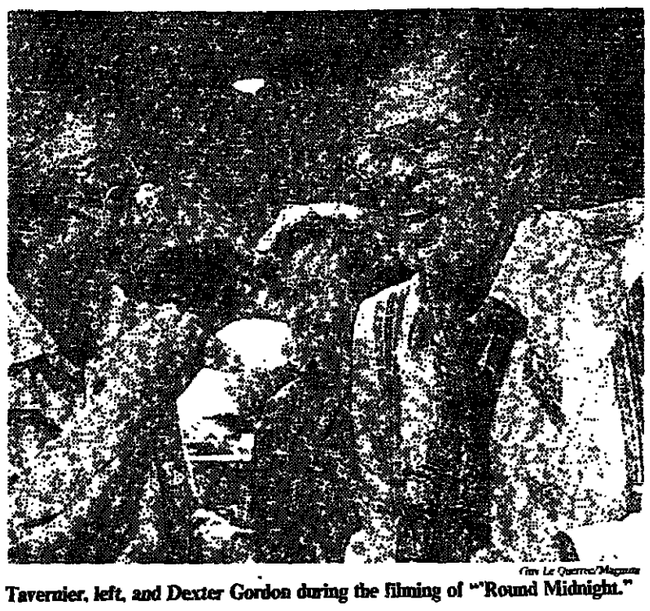
"The *politique des auteurs* was a form of terrorism — this director is O.K., that one is terrible," Coursodon says.

"Some of it was right," says Tavernier. "But very often it was based on very little information," Coursodon points out. "They had seen three or four films by minor directors who made 150 films over four decades."

The *auteur* theory, they say, had the positive effect of raising to creator status men whom the studios regarded as indentured technicians. The next wave of French criticism, based on linguistic, political and psychoanalytic theory, replaced the author by the text, the cult of personality by the anonymity of the deconstructable word.

At present, French criticism is more in line with Coursodon and Tavernier's taste for what they call serene eclecticism. "Mostly when we see a film we want to be surprised, we want to like it," Tavernier says.

His own epiphany came at the Cannes film festival when he won a prize for "Sunday in the Country" and John Huston, whom he had never met, came up and said, well done kid. "It was better than the award," Tavernier said.



Gérard Le Querrec/Magnum

Tavernier, left, and Dexter Gordon during the filming of "'Round Midnight."

LANGUAGE

Making a Statement With Dance

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Over the obituary of Martha Graham, who died earlier this month at 96, was this New York Times headline: "Choreographer Hailed for Creating a Language."

Newsweek, in its subhead, agreed with the use of language as a metaphor for her communication of emotion: "Martha Graham gave dance a new vocabulary." Laura Shapiro wrote in that article: "Upward spirals that propelled a dancer from kneeling to exulting, the leaps that ripped themselves from the ground . . . Graham's astonishing vocabulary seared the landscape of dance like a branding iron."

We're getting unabashedly artsy in this space today to answer *this question*: Why were *language* and *vocabulary* so often used to describe her contributions to dance? In this case, we deal with a lexicon of wordlessness, which seems to be an oxymoron; however, it is apt to treat the art of dance as silent speech.

We have words to bridge the spoken and unspoken languages. One is *expression*. When some bit of dialect we use is met with a blank look, we say, "That's an expression," meaning "That's a figure of speech to express a *meaning*"; another sense of *expression* is "a suggestion of emotion," as when a face adopts a pained "expression." The Latin root means "a pressing out," shown but not necessarily articulated.

The gap between the spoken and unspoken is also bridged by *statement*, which can be made wordlessly in "a fashion statement," and by *idiom*, as in "the idiom of pantomime." The point is that language, most often used in the sense of a system of words, also has a sense of "communication by means other than words" — by signs, movements, touches, sounds, tastes (and, as any bloodhound can attest, smells).

In her Times obit (that's an expression; I use the clipped word rather than *obituary* to show off a breezy insiderhood), Anna Kisselgoff writes of Miss Graham's "invention of a new and codified dance language. . . . Powerful, dynamic, jagged and filled with tension, this vocabulary . . . set her above other dance innovators."

Are there any spoken words that describe the expressions in dance's mute lingo? "She used to speak of *contraction* and *release*," says Janet Eilber, now a film and television actress, and from 1972 to 1985 a principal soloist in the Graham company. "She showed how to draw yourself into the center, the pelvic area, then release by sending emotions outward with great theatrical effect."

Miss Eilber offers this linguistic leap: "She developed a vocabulary of movements to describe emotion *in physical rather than verbal language*, using the torque of the body to show the twist and pull of pain or desire.

"She really did use and codify movements rarely used on stage before," says her longtime student. "In the premiere of the ballet 'Deaths and Entrances' in the early '40s, she was wearing a glittering period gown. She went prone, then back up suddenly. When a member of the audience said afterward, 'You fell on the floor in that beautiful dress,' Miss Graham answered, 'But haven't you ever felt you were falling on the inside?'"

Language is not a metaphor or analogue for speechless artistic expression; on the contrary, as the Graham obituaries (from the Latin *obire*, "to go to meet, to fall") show, expression has a variety of languages, and dance is one of them.

First of all, it's pronounced EN-clave in English, not ON-clave; if you insist on pronouncing the first syllable in the French way, you should go with a French final syllable, CLAHV. I'd stick to ENclave, just as I lick an ENvelope; only when we use whole French words should we adopt *ennui*'s on-WEE or *en route*'s on ROUTE.

The word, most often applied in diplomacy in recent years to suggestions for Palestinian Arab areas within the disputed territories of the West Bank, was thrust upon the world by the need to protect Kurdish refugees from the vengeance of Saddam Hussein.

The British prime minister, John Major, was the first to call for *enclaves* within Iraq for the fearful Kurds. But the Bush spokesmen resisted the word: "The administration backed away from the idea of setting up a Kurdish 'enclave,'" wrote Patrick E. Tyler in The New York Times, "that might later be used as a claim to statehood by Iraq's Kurdish minority." Promptly, European leaders started talking more fuzzily about *protection zone* and *safety zone*.

President Bush's press secretary, Marlin Fitzwater, said, "The problem was that nobody wants a demarcation that says this is a permanent area or new country. . . . We need an area, call it what you will, of safety."

With no official using a term to describe the place, reporters used "informal safe haven" in their stories; "safe haven" was part of the headline in The Times. Although *safe haven* is redundant, the words have been linked so long as to become an idiom. Subsequently, *sanctuary* was evoked, as well as *buffer zone*.

Nobody used *mandate*, applied by John Maynard Keynes in 1919 to territory assigned to the League of Nations, because that would be too "official." And nobody (except the Kurds, a distinct people with a thousand-year-old culture) would use *Kurdistan* because that would imply a separate state.

What, then, was this area — inside Iraq, on the Turkish and Iranian borders above the 36th parallel — to be called?

Not yet decided. For the time being, it's "the area" or the "safe-haven territory," the name kept fuzzy because the nations protecting the refugees do not want to clarify (or complicate) matters by giving an area an identity and national life of its own with a name.

The synonymy: *enclave* is moving toward a meaning of "permanent, delimited area" from its origin in the French verb *enclaver*, "to enclose." *Sanctuary* implies inviolability due to sacredness; when applied to a place rather than an idea, it now often pertains to wildlife, not human beings.

Asylum is a state of shelter from persecution, but not a particular area. *Haven*, from the Old English "harbor," with a connotation of "refuge" dating to 1200, has the advantage of meaning both a place and a status of protection, with a diplomatically useful overlay of impermanence. *Refuge* is a 14th-century noun from the Latin *refugere*, "to flee from," and the 1908 *buffer zone* comes from *buff*, "to sound like a soft body when struck." *Zone* is an area usually characterized as a band or a strip. Broadest of all: *area*, leading to "area, call it what you will, of safety."

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